(

Supp, 60,059/c

Supt
BESCHI, C.G.

## ADVENTURES,

sec. Sce.
 お ఏ.

## THE ADVENTURES OF THE

## GOOROO PARAMARTAN:

A TALE IN THE TAMUL LANGUAGE: ACCOMPANIED BY A TRANSLATION AND VOCABULARY,

TOGETHER WITH AN ANALYSIS OT

## THE FIRST STORY

BY BENJAMIN BABINGTON, OF THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON :
J. M. RICHARDSON, 23, CORNHILL. MDCCCXXII.

# HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS 

FOR

MANAGING THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY,

## chis evamiation,

IS

RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY

## DEDICATED,

By their most obedient
and most humble Servant,
B. G. BABINGTON.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

## PREFACE.

THE Tamul language is spoken by a population of more than five millions; being current in the Southern portion of the Peninsula of India, throughout the Jaghire, the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatoor, Combaconum, Tanjour, Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigul, and Tinnivelly, as well as in many parts of the extensive kingdom of Mysore.

It is not derived from any language at present in existence, and is either itself the parent of the Teloogoo, Malayālam and Canarese languages, or, what is more probable, has its origin in common with these in some ancient tongue which is now lost, or only partially preserved in its offspring.

In its more primitive words, such as the names of natural objects, the verbs expressive of physical action or passion, the numerals, \&c. it is quite unconnected with the Sanskrit, and what it thence so largely borrowed, when the Tamuls, by intercourse with the more enlightened people of the North, began to emerge from barbarity, has reference to the expression of moral sentiments and abstract metaphysical notions, and is chiefly to be found in the colloquial idiom. In this remarkable circumstance, and also in the construction of its alphabet, the Tamul differs much from the other languages of the South, which are found to admit the Sanskrit more largely in literary and poetical
compositions than in the ordinary dialect of conversation, and which adopt the arrangement of the Sanskrit alphabet with scarcely any variation. The higher dialect of the 'Tamul, on the contrary, is almost entirely free from Sanskrit words and idioms, and the language retains an alphabet which tradition affirms to have heretofore consisted of but sixteen letters, and which, so far from resembling the very perfect alphabet of the Sanskrit, wants nearly half its characters, and has several letters of peculiar powers.

Since, therefore, as might have been expected from its geographical situation, the Tamul language has stronger traces of originality than any of the cognate dialects of Southern India, it is, with propriety, taken first in the order of study, and he who adds a knowledge of this Southern tongue to the more polished language of the North,* has more than half accomplished the acquisition of all the Hindoo languages of India.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the utility of the Oriental languages to those who are destined to the conduct of public affairs in India; since the advantage of an immediate intercourse between the mass of the people and those who are intrusted with their government, is now not only generally acknowledged, but also earnestly sought, in the measures which have been adopted, both at home and abroad, for the education of the Honourable Company's Servants.

- It is the object of the following pages, to furnish materials for commencing, in this country, the study of the Tamul language, and for this purpose a Tamul Tale has been selected, of which a Translation, Vocabulary and Analysis have been furnished.

[^0]The Story of the Gooroo Paramārtan, is one of the lighter productions of that profound scholar and rare genius, father Beschi ;* and, if it had any higher aim than the mere amusement which its author might derive from thus satirizing the

[^1]
#### Abstract

Indian Priesthood, it was probably intended as a pleasant vehicle of instruction to those Jesuits whose labours required a knowledge of the Tamul language. Its grammatical accuracy, the variety of idiomatical expressions and constructions which it contains,


a name which he gave to the town of Vadoogapet, in the district of Ariyaloor, and on the Madonna there he composed three Poems: Tirookãvaloor Kalambagam, Anneiyajoongal Andādi, and Adeikala Mālei. -The following are the most important of the remaining works of this author; which, with exceptions that will be noticed, are extant only in MS.

Kitēri Ammāl Ammānei, a poem. Vēdiyarojookkam, a work in prose; where, as the name implies, the duties of one who has devoted his life to religion are laid down. Vēda Vilakkam, also in prose; which, from the title (the light of the gospel), I presume to contain some doctrinal exposition of the Roman Catholic Faith. A Dictionary, Tamul and French; another Tamul and Portuguese; a third Tamul and Latin (see Note to page 67). Sadoor Agharādi, or the Four Dictionaries; a Tamul work relating to the higher dialect. Of philological works he has furnished Tonnool Vilakkam; a Tamul Grammar of the higher dialect, written in Latin. Of this I made a Translation in 1814; which, having become the property of the Madras Government, is now, as I learn, under course of publication at their College Press. The Clavis Humaniorum Tamulici Idiomatis; a second Grammatical Treatise in Latin, relating to the higher dialect. A Latin Grammar of the common dialect; which has been published at the College Press at Madras; and of which a faulty and vulgar translation has long been before the public.

Such were the literary labours of Beschi, and he was distinguished as much for his piety and benevolence as for his learning. To the conversion of idolators his principal efforts were of course directed, and they are said to have been uncommonly successful. Perfect master of Hindoo science, opinions and prejudices, he was eminently qualified to expose the fallacies of their doctrine, and the absurdities of their religious practices; and, accordingly, he is much extolled for the triumphs which he obtained, in those controversial disputations which are so frequent among the learned in India, and for the almost miraculous skill which he displayed, in solving various enigmatical questions which his adversaries propounded for his embarrassment.

It remains a subject of regret, that talents so rare, should have been devoted to
and the apparently studied manner in which a great number of words are brought together in so small a compass, seem to justify this supposition ; but, whatever may have been its first design, if these advantages be considered, and we further add that the incidents, though by no means devoid of humour, occasionally somewhat coarse, yet owe no part of their interest to those immoral allusions so frequent in Hindoo compositions, it will, I think, be admitted, that it is not ill suited to the object to which it is here appropriated.

In the Translation, it has been my endeavour rather to adhere to the literal meaning of words, than to attempt, by indulging in latitude of expression, to give the force and spirit of the original. In languages so widely differing in idiom, as the Tamul and English, it became necessary to adopt decisively one or other of these methods of translation; and though I am aware, that where the sole aim is to convey the force and style of an Author, this is far from being accomplished by a servile adherence to his diction, yet where instruction is the object, and the interpretation
the promotion of a religion scarcely less replete with error, than that which it supplanted: but we may draw this practical conclusion from Beschi's success, that a thorough acquaintance with Hindoo learning and a ready compliance, in matters of indifference, with Hindoo customs, are powerful human means, to which the Jesuits owed much of their success, and which should not, as is too much the case, be despised by those who undertake the task of conversion in a better cause. Vīramāmooni continued to hold the office of Divan, in Trichinopoly, until the year 1740; when that city being besieged by the Mahratta army, under Morary Rao, and Chunda Saheb being taken prisoner, he contrived to effect his escape, and fled to the city of Gāyal Patanam, then belonging to the Dutch. He there remained, in the service of the church, until 1742 , when he was carried off by an illness, the particulars of which are not stated. His name is still remembered in Gāyal Patanam, and masses continue to be offered up for the salvation of his soul, in that city and its neighbourhood.
is intended as a substitute for a living teacher, it appears to me that the student is best assisted, when every passage is rendered as closely as is consistent with clearness and grammatical accuracy.

To detail the various cases, in which diversity of idiom and the consequent deficiency of analogous expression have obliged me to have recourse ta periphrasis, would be but to point out what will be sufficiently apparent on inspection. I may mention, however, that I have found it difficult, and sometimes impracticable, to represent in English the honorific forms which so conveniently and elegantly serve in Tamul to distinguish the relative rank of persons. Those who are conversant with Italian, will call to mind, that there are several gradations of respect which one individual may indicate, by his mode of addressing another. He may commence his dialogue with tu, or voi, or ella, or vossignoria, and yet it would be difficult in our language to find an exact equivalent for the value of these expressions. In Tamul these honorific distinctions are marked, as well in substantives, and even in verbs, as in pronouns,* and they are preserved not only in addressing another, but also in speaking of a third person.

The Vocabulary is intended to contain all the words which occur in the original Tale, and to give such meanings to each as are in use in the common dialect of the language. The motive for thus enlarging it was to supply the want of a dictionary, which in this country is not procurable, and thus to put the student in possession of the greatest quantity of information which could be derived from the perusal of a single book.

The most complicated rules of the Tamul accidence, and those which admit of the greatest number of exceptions, relate to the

[^2]formation of the past and future tenses of verbs; and, as is usually the case with grammatical anomalies, they, for the most part, occur in words of frequent use, and such as will be found in the Tale before us. I have, therefore, with a view to familiarize the student's eye to these, inserted after each verb the terminations, in the first person singular, of the past and future tenses. The parts of speech are likewise stated throughout; and, with the kind and liberal assistance of Mr. Charles Wilkins, I have been enabled to refer the derivations from the Sanskrit, to their originals in the Dēvanāgari character. The printed Dictionary in use in India, does not give any of these particulars, and, to that extent, I may venture to hope, that the Vocabulary here offered is better adapted to the use of a beginner.

Tamul Syntax, more especially that of the low dialect,* has not hitherto been considered in detail by grammatical writers; nor do the native teachers, many of whom are acquainted with English, offer any very satisfactory explanations on this subject to their English scholars. The idiom is highly elliptical, and there is therefore room for discussion with regard to the supply of what is understood; some striking peculiarities exist in the powers of verbal derivatives, and numerous are the constructions which bear no analogy to what we find in other languages.

An Analysis of the first Story has been attempted, but, for the reasons just stated, it can hardly be expected that in all cases the explanations offered will prove quite satisfactory and free

[^3]from objection. The method I have followed, has been to give a literal translation of each sentence, numbering the English words according to the Tamul order. I have then proceeded to parse the Tamul words in their natural arrangement, numbered consecutively to refer them to the English. This parsing embraces an explanation of the inflections which each word has undergone, the relation which it bears to the sentence in which it is placed, and the changes which, for the sake of euphony, take place in its initial and final letters.

This last branch of Tamul Grammar, is one to which I would particularly direct the attention of the Scholar; first, because, as the language is written without any division between the words, unless it be well understood, it is absolutely impossible to read with even tolerable fluency; secondly, because much stress is laid on it, as a point of education, among the more literary of the Natives; and, thirdly, because it will be found in some measure to illustrate the permutations which, in a minor degree, were in use among the Ancient Greeks. I may add another, and perhaps the most important reason for attaining a thorough knowledge of the changes of letters; namely, that they are not to be considered, in all cases, as merely conducing to harmony of sound, though this must have been their original, as it is their usual object: in many instances they serve the more essential purpose of marking a difference of sense in words, which, from their similarity, might otherwise be confounded.*

[^4]Both in the Vocabulary and Analysis, constant reference is made to the Tamul Grammar, recently published by Mr. Anderson; a work which, by judiciously uniting all the information scattered through several grammatical treatises, has supplied a long-felt deficiency in the elementary part of the language. I have also made use of the printed Tamul Dictionary, and of two MS. Dictionaries in my possession, the one Tamul and French, and the other French and Tamul. To the latter works I am more especially indebted, for much of the matter contained in the Notes.

It remains for me to notice one or two particulars, with which it is fit my readers should be acquainted.

In Tamul, as in Sanskrit, all the vowels are represented in writing, except the first, which is considered to be inherent, as essential to the proper articulation of every consonant to which other vowels are not affixed. Still there is an ambiguity, because a consonant may be dead, as the Tamuls significantly express it, that is, without any following vowel.

The Natives themselves do not distinguish in writing these two cases, trusting to the context for a solution of all difficulty; and we need not doubt that this is sufficient to guide them, when we recollect, that throughout the Mahomedan languages, not one only,
to give an example from our own Tale, we find this clause in the Second Story,
 that the initial $L$, of the word $G \backsim T \sim \circ \bigcirc T \cup \dot{\sim} L$, remains single, and we hence conclude that the preceding word is the past participle $\Omega\lrcorner \sqrt{\square} \sigma$, from the
 we should have known the preceding word to be the pronoun $2 \sqrt{\square}$, and that the letter $\cap \backsim$ was introduced before it, with the force of the Greek digamma, that the hiatus occurring between the final vowel of the word $\sigma C \sigma \pi$, and the initial vowel of the word 2|ந $\boxed{\text {, might be avoided. }}$
but all the short vowels are omitted, and it is only in elaborate works that the diacritical points are inserted to supply their place. Europeans, however, have felt the necessity for marking the difference between the dead and the animated consonant; and it has therefore been a practice among them to place a dot over quiescent consonants, where ambiguity was likely to arise, and to mark with a dash above, a consonant with the inherent vowel. This method is never more than partially pursued, and the double distinction is evidently unnecessary. Conceiving that, to a beginner, all cases must be equally ambiguous, I have, in the following Tale, marked the quiescent consonants throughout, in the manner just mentioned. One exception alone occurs, in the letter ( $n a$ ) $\sqrt{5}$, which is never marked as quiescent, and the reason is, that the fount of letter which I purchased did not contain the requisite character. It would have been easy to have had a new matrix cut, but of this circumstance I was not aware until a considerable portion of the work was printed; and then, for the sake of consistency, it appeared better to make no alteration. The Student will not find this deviation perplexing, for the letter $\sqrt{b}$ is quiescent, only when in company with another ந (A. G. Sect. 22), or with its homogeneous vallinam (ta) ஏ.

The larger type used for the heading of Chapters, does not contain any dotted letters.

The English orthography which I have employed in representing Tamul words, is the same as that used by Mr. Anderson, excepting only that the double $o$ is made to correspond with his Italian $u$. My motive for preserving this difference was, that I might retain the $u$, both short and long, for the purpose of representing the sound which the vowels $(3)$ and $\pi_{0}$ have, when followed by certain consonants of the cerebral class.

What is here offered to the public, is intended as a proof,
trifling indeed, but probably the last which it will be in my power to offer, of the desire that I feel to render myself useful to a service, for which I entertain the most unfeigned regard, and which nothing but extreme ill health should have induced me to quit. The performance, small as it is, will I fear be found to fall far short of perfection in its execution. In those Oriental languages which have long attracted the attention of European philologists, the assistance derived from books of reference is full and satisfactory ; in the Tamul language this is far from being the case, and as the present small work was begun and has been completed in England, no opportunity has been afforded of consulting living authorities.

I am however fully sensible that I could have no right to put forth any book, especially one of instruction, which I did not believe to be at least tolerably free from error; and the experience of several years' practice in the Tamul language, latterly much increased, by my duties as Assistant Translator to Government, has afforded me some ground for the expectation, that such faults as may exist will not be found either very numerous or important.

With greater confidence do $\mathbf{I}$ ask indulgence for the typographical errors. Mr. Anderson's Grammar and the present composition, may be considered as containing the first attempts which have been made to print Tamul in this country, and the compositor was of necessity wholly unacquainted with the language. When it is averred that no pains have been spared to render the text accurate, perhaps the best apology is offered for those faults which may remain, and I may say, in the words of the great Porson, "Quod si in hac re et similibus aliquoties aut meo aut typothetarum errore peccatum est, ignoscet æquus
lector, secum reputans, quam facile et mentis et oculorum acies hujusmodi minutiis examinandis hebetetur."

In conlusion, I beg to offer my warmest acknowledgments to my friend Mr. Anderson. But for the hope of that Gentleman's kind co-operation, the present work would probably never have been undertaken; and had not that hope been amply fulfilled by the material assistance which he has throughout afforded, it would certainly never have been finished.

## ERRATA.



In Page 103, the sentence commencing "This is a kind," is not correctly rendered. It should stand thus: "'This is a kind of Pōjei peculiar to the deity of our caste: you will hereafter understand it well.' She added, as she was entering the house, in a low tone, as if talking to herself, 'It will be completed on your head.'"

#  

なのத

## 

## 

な 60.






















 すூ யாயபந











山イ ண் 戶ம்．थの
 Б 夭் たr 丩



























 Gத ס் $\because$ ण்.














 ப®ロ゚ํ
 （6）















































 LS ণ் N゚


















 UL்（b）
 COT CLO オ் 二〇け゚．



















## 



なのす。








 ஏட்ப










 （6） 6 LO O்T NOVT．




 कி க டேய




 あ T サ゚。















 へ


















 すणレバレイ டுடுレ
 ம゙ த் あり




















 कடுLS ன் OUT


















थ Б க் கு க் கு ரூை



 （b）க் क வு


 5ローリந












 ஞ




山 ルの






山它 几ル







 Cமのシヘイ த்






 बण कु







 CondT











 CLO नí $\triangle$ O゙T．


 क 6



 (365ा कू "
















 —4












 LTTL









 ケレイ क ロGேT




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ロO OणT NOLG } \\
& \text { QJTLL OO 万LOTCGL N L } \\
& \text { LــL } \\
& \text { なぁす。 }
\end{aligned}
$$




 （b）ル万 த


 ธூ ரீ क O゚T．









 ペかへ

 தへル வ्य LOT HR वं GLO GON G LO OVT OVT G LO OVT OVT L




































 65斤ரூ क क
 （1）க் ட का ண்டレ ட்．







 ஈ ๗゙


 D 2






















## 万TOMTOS

## 

な 6.

L® ©


















可











 6ேイ ன் றூ ס்．































































## 20ゥதイロத

क த．























 த斤ケ゚ க OVT．
























 ப்டுய゙டோ ஜூர゚ கO゚T．









 LOTとTー

 ベ





 திNு














 $\triangleq$ ס்்．






 LO ペ LO क थண




 アロைTレレ

 （2）ठंणा．





























 ரூ几が





























# ஆパத <br>  <br> とケハウதな 

क தை

டிப்த க்










 CLTHய
















 ○岏





 フォ （3）வை

 あ O゚T．






















』াT OVT 它的TL













































## JLTTOW

## 

$$
\text { 「क ぁ } 5
$$
















刃 டே，































 あ $\pi$ ケ゚。


 GOルएூ






 இO）ம 6N®

 பு நத






# TLLTイロ元 <br>  

## ぁなのத．































 すイケ゚ क が，














































 CLI O் $\triangleq$ O்்．









 あ ண்பT ONL









 இை












上 으 Cயர் க் ம゙

















 G 2

 CもIT OíT OOVT．




 $02 S^{4}$ Tंणा．











 ட ஞ C















 © ס்．








 コT ジசா



 すOU क゙



 क ண்ப


























FULI
 वण ச Б






 ギ


且


 （2）NLU













 お O゚T。
HLOTN

なぁ0 தLONNLO．

## TRANSLATION.

## ADVENTURES

OF THE

## GOOROO NOODLE.

## FIRST STORY.

OF THE PASSAGE OVER THE RIVER.

There was a Gooroo* whose name was Noodle, who had five disciples serving under his command, Blockhead, Idiot, Simpleton, Dunce and Fool. These, having all six gone on foot through the surrounding villages, to make some enquiries respecting other disciples, were on

[^5]their return to their Mattam,* when one day, they arrived in the third watch, $\dagger$ at the bank of a river. +

Under a notion that this was a cruel stream, which, in consequence, could not be passed while it was awake, the Gooroo gave orders to Dunce, and dispatched him to ascertain whether the river were asleep. Upon this he lighted with a segar, and carried with him, a firebrand§ which he had borne in his hand, and without approaching the river, kept aloof and stretching out the brand at arms length, dipped it into the water.

* The Mattam is a secluded retreat, in which the Gooroo and his
disciples reside when not engaged in visitations to those who are under
their spiritual controul.
+ In their civil day the Tamuls divide the twenty-four hours into
sixty parts, called $\sqrt{D} T \subseteq \odot \odot$, each of which consequently con-
tains twenty-four minutes. Seven $\square T \sqcup \rho($ and a half make
one சTTLOLO or watch, four of which are contained in the day
and four in the night. The term $f=1 T L O$, however, is more com-
monly employed in marking the time of night than that of the day.
$\ddagger$ The seven rivers celebrated in books, and classed together, are,



§ The firebrands used in India are either large stakes of a kind of wood (Ixora parviflora) containing bitumen enough to support a flame, and which are analogous to the teda of the Ancients, or they are, as described by Tavernier, "un linge entortillé et trempé dans l' huile que l'on met dans une maniere de rechaut au bout d'un batun."

Observing that as soon as he had immersed it, the water smoked with a hissing noise, away Dunce ran, hurrying, stumbling and tumbling, and cried out, "O Master! Master! this is not the time for passing the river. It is awake; and no sooner had I touched it, than it flew into a passion, hissed like a venomous serpent, and smoking in fierce rage, leaped and rushed at me. It is indeed a wonder that I escaped with the preservation of my life." To this the Gooroo replied, "What can we do in opposition to the divine will? We will wait a little while." So saying, they sat down in a spreading grove hard by, which formed a dark shade, and as each was relating, in order to pass the time there, different circumstances regarding this river, Blockhead spoke as follows:
"I have many a time heard my Grandfather tell of the ferocity and artfulness of this stream. My Grandfather was a great merchant. One day, he and a companion of his were driving along two asses laden with bags of salt, and when they had descended into the middle of the river, they washed themselves in the cool water, which was running up to their waists, (for, as it was in the hot season,* they were somewhat fatigued) and stopping the asses they bathed them also.

[^6]"On arriving afterwards at the opposite bank, they saw, not only that the river had devoured the whole of the salt, but that the salt had all been miraculously drawn out, while the mouths of the gunny bags, which were well sewed, were not in the least opened. They congratulated themselves, saying, ha! ha! since the river has seized upon this salt, is it not a great blessing that it has left us unswallowed?"

Upon this Simpleton began another anecdote. "The stratagems, wiles and thefts of this river have been numerous even in my day. Listen to one. A dog* holding fast in his mouth a piece of mutton which he
comprehends October and November. 3rd, டு ס் $\left\llcorner\sigma^{3}\right.$, the former dews, comprehends December and January. 4th, LS ס் $\llcorner$ סण, the latter dews, February and March, (these two bear some analogy to the first rains and latter rains of the Jews, see Deut. ch. xi. 14). 5th,

 Tamul months commence about the middle of our own, which throws these seasons a fortnight in advance. In ordinary conversation the above distinctions are not observed, but the following are substituted:

 May, Junc, July, August and part of September, while the rainy
 October, November and December.

* The reader will here recognize a fable with which he is familiar. The author has more than once, as will presently be seen, introduced current stories which seemed to suit his purpose.
had stolen, was swimming in the middle of the stream, when the river deceitfully exhibited in its water another piece of flesh. As for the dog, he conceived, that, without any deceit, what he saw was the bigger ; so when quitting the piece which he held, he dived to snap at the larger one, both the one and the other disappeared, and the dog went home empty."

Whilst they were thus discoursing, they spied a horseman coming from the other side. As only a single span depth of water was flowing in the river, he remained on horseback, and without being the least afraid, came hastily splashing through. On perceiving this, they cried out, "Alack! alack! if our Gooroo too had a horse, both he and we with him might descend into the river without fear." Then they began to entreat him, saying, "O Sir, you must by all means buy a horse.". The Gooroo Noodle however replied, "we will talk of this matter hereafter."

So as the day was declining and the evening approached, he sent again to examine whether the river were asleep. Idiot accordingly took the same fire brand, and on immersing it for the purpose of examination, he found that the water did not spirt up in the least, as the fire had been before extinguished; so being greatly delighted, he ran off, crying, "Now is the time! now is the time! come along quickly, and do not open your mouths or make any noise; the time of the deep slumber of the river is come; there is no occasion now for fear or alarm." Upon Idiot's shouting
out this good news, they suddenly started up, and without uttering a single word, all six of them cautiously descended into the stream. At each step, which was so planted that even the waves beaten up by their legs made no rippling sound, they raised their feet over the water, advanced them, pressed them down again, and with hearts beating pit-a-pat tripped along and passed the river.

As soon as they reached and ascended the bank, they were elated in proportion as they had before been sorrowful, and while they were jumping about, Fool who stood behind, counted all the rest without including himself.* As he only saw five persons while he was

[^7]counting, he took alarm, crying out, "Woe is me! woe is me! one is gone with the stream. Behold, Master, but five of us stand here." Having placed them all in a row, the Gooroo himself counted them two or three times over; but as he always reckoned, omitting himself, he too pronounced that there were but five. Thus as one and all, each leaving himself out, added together only the others, it became certain among them that the river had swallowed up one.

On this account they howled bitterly, crying out "Alas! alas!" and embracing one another exclaimed, "O thou cruel river. O thou more obdurate than a block, more savage than a panther. Hast thou not feared, yea but a little, to swallow up the disciple of the Gooroo Noodle, who is saluted, respected, worshipped and praised from one end of the world to the other? Wretch! hast thou such a daring spirit, thou son of a black bear; offspring of a cruel tiger! Shalt thou attain to a future world? shalt thou hereafter roll
together, and one is drowned. Said the courtier, tell how many there be of you; one of them said eleven, and he did not tell himself. Well, said the courtier, what will you give me, and I will find the twelfth man. Sir, said they, all the money we have got. Give me the money said the courtier, and began with the first, and gave him a stroke over the shoulders with his whip, which made him groan, saying, here is one: and so served them all, and they all groaned at the matter. When he came to the last, he paid him well, saying, here is the twelfth man. God's blessing on thy heart, said they, for thus finding our dear brother."
thy cool stream along? May thy source be totally dried up and scorched; may the glare dart upon the sand in thy bed; may fire feed upon thy waves; may thy meadows be parched and withered; may thy depths be filled with thorns! Without moisture, without coolness, without even a mark to point out the place of thy former existence, mayest thou be in future consumed away!"

Thus did they vent their abuse and railing, stretching forth their hands and cracking their fingers.* Nevertheless, from their hasty stupidity, no one knew up to that moment which among them had been carried away by the river, and no one enquired who it might be. Just at that juncture, a sensible man who was travelling along the road came up, and touched with compassion demanded, "How now Master, how now, tell me, what is this bustle about?" They in turn related to him in due order what had happened, and he fully perceiving their idiotism replied, "What has happened, has happened. $\dagger$ If you will make me a suitable recompense, I have power to call hither him who is gone with the stream; for know, that I am deeply versed in

[^8]> 中 That is, what has taken place is irremediable.
legerdemain." To that the Gooroo rejoicing answered, "If you will do this, we will give you forty-five fanams which we have provided for our journey." Then the other raising a stick which he held in his hand, "Tis in this," said he, "that this art is contained. If you will range yourselves in a row, and as you receive a blow upon the back, will each reckon by calling out his name, I will cause all six of you to be here present." Having thus placed them, he first gave the Gooroo a thump on the back: " Holla!" cried he, "'tis I, myself, the Gooroo." "One," replied the man. In this manner he gave a blow to all of them, and each repeating his name respectively and casting up the account, they agreed in finding that not one among the six was missing. Being therefore astonished they came round the conjurer, and bestowing great praise on him, paid him the money which they had promised and went away.

## SECOND STORY.

## of the purchase of THE HORSE'S EGG.

After the Gooroo Noodle and his five disciples had arrived at the Mattam, they went about relating the dilemma in which they had been placed in the river.

Upon this an old one-eyed woman,* who was in the habit of sweeping the Mattam, having heard in detail all that had happened, said, "I am of opinion that there was a mistake in the mode in which you counted yourselves and added up the sum. If one reckons, leaving out either himself or any other person, the amount will be erroneous; however, if another occasion should occur, I will tell you a method by which such a mistake as this

[^9]may be avoided. Having picked up the ordure* which lies on the commons, collect it together, and when you have patted it smooth, gather around it, and stooping down, dip the ends of your noses in the dung. Then count the impressions made by your noses, and you may thus know, without any error in the account, how many persons there are. In this very same manner, some fifty or sixty years ago, did we take account of a number $\dagger$ of women who were collected together.

They all replied, "This indeed is a capital plan and costs no money; it did not occur to any of us. Nevertheless, for all purposes, it will be best to buy a horse. Sir, you must by all means procure a horse." The Gooroo demanded how much the price of a horse would amount to. As they heard upon enquiry that it could not cost less than from fifty to a hundred pagodas, the Gooroo determined that he had not ability to pay so much.

The matter thus remained a good while under consideration, when one day they perceived that their milch

[^10]cow which had been turned out to feed, did not return home at the close of the evening; they sought her all over the village, but as, notwithstanding their search, she was not to be found, Blockhead on the following day went to seek her in the surrounding villages.

On his return to the Mattam the third day, unable to discover her any where, he exclaimed with delight, "The cow, Sir, I cannot find: 'tis no matter, however, for I have met with a horse for us at a very low price." "How is that?" demanded the Gooroo with eagerness. To which Blockhead replied, "When I was on my return, after I had been searching from village to village, from common to common, from enclosure to enclosure, in order to find the milch cow, I perceived four or five mares grazing and reposing on the bank of a large lake. As I went on farther I found, in a place which was near, a number of horses' eggs hanging down in every direction, which could not be encompassed by one's two arms. Upon enquiry of one who came up, he informed me that they were in truth horses' eggs, and that the price of each of them was only four or five pagodas. Here is a fine opportunity, Sir. We can thus, at an easy rate, obtain a high bred horse, and as for its docility, this will depend upon the manner in which we rear it and break it in." They all consented to this proposition, and having united Idiot with him, delivered into their hands five pagodas, and despatched them forthwith on their journey.

After Blockhead and Idiot had set out, in the manner just mentioned, to purchase the horse's egg, Fool thus
threw out a doubt. "Grant that the egg of a high bred courser be obtained, still when obtained, it is only after having been sat upon that it will be hatched; but who in the world is to hatch it I am sure I do not know. He says that it is not to be encompassed by one's two arms: though then we were to keep ten hens together upon it, they could not even stand upon it, much less cover it. Tell us then how we are to manage in this business." On hearing what he said, they all stared at each other with astonishment, and without opening their mouths, remained speechless.* After a considerable pause, the Gooroo addressed himself separately to each of the three who were present, saying, "I see no other way but that one of us should sit on it." Upon this each made his excuses. "It is my business," says one, "to go daily to the river and fetch all the water that is wanted, as also to go to the jungle and procure canes for firewood, how therefore can I possibly hatch it?" Says. another, "After remaining night and day without intermission in the kitchen, dressing rice, cooking all kinds of curries, making fancy cakes and boiling water, for every body, thus killing myself at the stoves, how can the hatching be performed by me?" Says another, "Before day break I go to the river, and after having

[^11]cleansed* my teeth, rinsed my mouth, washed my face, purified my hands and feer, and completed all my ceremonies according to the rules, I have to go round the flower gardens, cull the new buds, bring them hither with due respect, tie long garlands, strew flowers over different idols, at the same time worshipping them, and daily assist at the Poojei of the deity. Such is my business ; is it not? With all this, how can I hatch it?"

To this the Gooroo replied, "This is all quite true; neither can it be accomplished by the other two who are gone away; for one of them has more business than he can finish, in making enquiries respecting those who come and go, in giving answers to the questions which they propose, and in hearing and seteling the disputes which are brought before him. Finally, Blockhead, on all occasions when we wish to transact any business, is he not the person who goes to the shops, to the fairs and

[^12]to the villages? It is very true, therefore, that you must follow those occupations which constantly require your attention. For my part, am I not here doing nothing? I will place the egg in my lap, embrace it with my arms, cover it with the skirt of my cloth, hug it in my bosom, guard it with tenderness, and thus hatch it. It is enough if we do but produce the horse, we will not regard the trouble which is to be endured."

Whilst all this deliberation was taking place in the Mattam, Blockhead and Idiot, who had set out in the third watch with the rising moon, after a journey of more than two kādams* and a half, bent their course towards the mark which they had before seen and noticed, and arrived at the borders of the lake where there was an abundance of pumpkins $\dagger$ in fruit.

On perceiving this, being greatly delighted, they went to the countryman who was attending there and entreated him, saying, " Master, we earnestly conjure you to give us one of these eggs." He, in his turn, seeing their idiotism, said, "Hey-day! do you suppose yourselves fit to buy such high bred horses' eggs as these? They are very costly indeed." To this they replied, "Go to Master, do we not know that five pagodas is the price of them? Look ye, friend, take your five pagodas and give us a good egg." 'To this he answered, "You are, to be

[^13]sure, fine honest fellows. In consideration of your good qualities, I consent to give them to you at this price; select therefore an egg to your liking, and go your ways, but do not publish it abroad that you have obtained it at this easy rate." They both of them selected and took away a fruit which was larger than all the rest, and rising early the next morning, they set out on their journey just as the day was breaking.

Blockhead having carefully taken the egg and lifted it on his head, the other went before shewing the way, and while they were thus going along, Blockhead began to say, "Ay, ay, our forefathers have said, they who perform penance, are forrarding their own affairs. We have now seen the proof of this with our own eyes. This in truth is the profit which has accrued by the penance continually performed by our Gooroo. A high bred horse, which is worth a hundred or a hundred and fifty pagodas, we purchase and take tó him for five." To which Idiot replied, "Needs this any reflection? Hast thou not heard the saying-from pious actions* alone proceeds delight;

[^14]all else is irrelevant and unzorthy of praise．From virtue， not only profit，but pleaure proceeds；except there be （virtue），all else will be misery and disgrace．Did not my father for a long time practise many virtues；and he found his profit and delight in the end，in having me born to him．＂To which the other replied，＂Can this be doubted？If you sow a castor oil tree，woill an ebony tree be produced？＊From good actions，good will proceed，from evil actions，evil．＂

11．Raising a shed where water may be furnished gratis to passengers．
12．Building a house，either of rest for passengers，or for some religious devotee．13．Building tanks and repairing roads．14．Planting trees． 15．Planting groves for the convenience of travellers．16．Giving food to animals．17．Giving money to preserve the life of any living thing whatsoever．18．Erecting posts for cows to rub themselves against．19．Giving food to prisoners or slaves．20．Giving boiled rice for sacrifices．21．Causing to make sacrifices．22．Giving gar－ ments．23．Furnishing provisions for a journey．24．Furnishing Brahmans with the means of bearing the expense of assuming the sacred thread．25．Pouring milk into the sacrificial fire．26．Making gifts，more especially of money．27．Giving quick lime to be eaten with betel leaf．28．Paying for the barber employed in shaving another． 29．Furnishing remedies for diseases．30．Giving drink to cows． 31．Furnishing a looking－glass．S2．Burning corpses．It would need a long commentary to explain the nature and value of these various good works．I confess myself unable to do so，but recommend that their merits should be made matter of conversation with the உレイ あっレルケ゚，or instructor，by those who study the Tamul language in India．

[^15]Thus conversing, after they had walked along for a considerable distance, the pumpkin, from striking against the bough of a tree which was bent and hanging down, was dashed out of his hands, and suddenly tumbling upon some shrubs which were spreading in bushes below, cracked and fell to pieces.

Upon this, a hare which was sitting in the bushes started up and ran away. Taking the alarm, they cried out, "Behold! the horse's foal which was in the shell has run away;" and followed after to catch and seize it. Running, regardless of hills or dales, or woods or commons, the clothes which they had on became entangled in the thorny bushes, and were partly torn and partly detained. They continued the pursuit, with their flesh lacerated by the stumps which they trod on, their blood flowing in consequence of the thorns which stuck into them, their bodies all streaming with perspiration, their hearts beating, their two ears closed,* puffing and blowing with fatigue, and their bowels jolting; notwithstanding which, the hare was not caught, and they both fell down, wearied out and harassed with fatigue. In the mean
hæc et metet." Perhaps it approaches still nearer to the very forcible interrogatory with which our Saviour inculcates the same moral: "Do. men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" Matt. vii. 16.

* This is the undoubted meaning of the text; but whether violent exertion would produce the effect described, I will not pretend to determine. The effects of violent love on the same organ, as described by Sappho, seem at least equally wonderful, if not quite similar. Оптáт
time the hare went on, and becoming concealed, so as no longer to be kept in sight, it ran away to a great distance. They too, regaidless of their weariness, rose up, and with legs limping and wounded by thorns, stones and stumps, searched in every direction. Journeying in this afflicted condition, they suffered hunger and fasting all that day, and after sunset arrived at the Mattam.

When they entered in at the gate, they smote their mouths, crying, "Alas! alas!" and beating themselves, fell down. "What is it? What is it? What harm has come to you?" demanded the rest; who came, and, taking them by the hand, raised them up. After the two had related in detail all the circumstances that had happened, Blockhead spoke as follows: "O Sir, since the day that I was born, I never beheld so swift a horse as this: of an ash colour, mixed with black; in form and size like a hare, and a cubit in length. Although a foal* still in the nest, it pricked up its two ears, cocked its tail, which rose up the length of two fingers, $\dagger$ extended and stretched forth its four legs, and with its heart close to the ground, ran with a swiftness and impetuosity which can neither be expressed nor conceived."

[^16]Upon this they were all bewailing, when the Gooroo appeasing them, said, "True indeed, the five pagodas are gone, but however, it is well that the horse's foal is gone also ; if whilst a foal it runs in this manner, when hereafter it shall become full grown, who will be able to ride upon it? I truly am an old man: a horse of this description, my friends, although it were presented to me gratis, I would not accept."

## THIRD STORY.

## OF THE JOURNEY WHICH WAS MADE, MOUNTED ON AN HIRED OX.

After some time had elapsed, a necessity arose for performing a long journey. As they could not go so far on foot, they agreed for the hire of an ox without horns.* They settled to give for its hire, three fanams a day, and after one watch from sunrise had been employed in various affairs, they set out upon their journey.

It being a terribly hot season, as they travelled along, the rays of the sun darted directly upon them, and they found themselves in an open plain, without the advantage of a single tree or bush, and without either covering or shade. While they were thus jogging along, the old Gooroo, unable to endure the fierceness' of the unrelenting heat, and bending like a green blade of corn, was in danger of falling off the ox. On perceiving this, his disciples laid hold of him and lifted him off, and, as there was no other shade, set him under the shadow of the ox, which they halted, and fanned him with their

[^17]cloths. After he had by this means been much revived, as a cool breeze sprang up, he re-mounted the ox, and travelling gently along, they arrived, before the day declined, at a little village where they halted.

No sooner had they entered into a small rest house there, than, on paying the ox-driver his three fanams, he asserted that it was not enough. "How is this," replied they, "is not this the daily hire that we originally agreed for with you?" To which he, objecting, vociferated, "It is true indeed, that for the accommodation of the ox, as a conveyance, this hire was agreed upon; but moreover, in the middle of the way, my ox afforded accommodation as an umbrella against the heat: must I not then have hire for this too?" They asserted that this was an imposition, and flying into a passion, opposed him and raised a great dispute. As the quarrel encreased, all the villagers who were passing to and fro, both men and women, assembled and formed a crowd. In the mean time a Padeiyāchi,* who was the justice, having appeased the fray; heard the dispute on both sides, and demanded of them whether they would abide by the decision which he should pronounce, and the judgment which he should give: after which he spoke as follows:
"I $\dagger$ myself once travelling home, put up one night at

> * A certain caste of cultivators.

[^18]a large caravansara; where, besides lodging, they supplied, for money, those who frequented it with every thing that might be wanted in the way of food. I, however, as I had not enough for my travelling expenses, said that I needed nothing. They then transfixed upon an iron spit a large leg of mutton, for those who had arrived that day, which they roasted by turning it over the burning coals. This continued smoking with the heat, and the odour which it sent forth being very grateful, I thought that it would be nice to eat the bundlefull of boiled rice* which I had brought, with this savoury smell, and begged permission to be allowed to turn the spit for a little while. Thus, holding the rice over the smoke, I turned the spit with one hand, whilst with the other I fed myself with gratification at the savoury odour. Afterwards, when I was thinking of going, the master of the caravansara demanded payment for the odour which I had smelt. I asserted the injustice of his demand, and, both of us disputing together, we went before the head man of the village. Now he was a great Shastri, a very sensible man, extremely clever and much versed in the science of the law. Listen to the decision which he gave. 'For him who ate of the dish, the price is money, but for smelling the odour which issued from the dish, the price is the odour of money;

[^19]this is my decision.' So saying, he called the master of the caravansara near him, and forcing a bag full of money down upon his nose, he chaffed and scrubbed it. The other cried out, ' O dear! O dear! my nose is coming off, I have had sufficient payment.' Do ye hear this? Is not this justice, is not this law? This very decision applies to you. For journeying hither on the ox, the proper hire is money, and for remaining in the ox's shadow, the shadow of the hire-money is sufficient."

However, as the sun was now set, having settled the sound of the money, as the hire of the ox's shadow, he suddenly seized on the ox-driver, and having repeatedly thumped the money-bag upon his ear, he cried out, "Do'st hear?" To which he replied, "O yes Sir, O yes Sir, I have heard it, indeed I have heard it, my ear is sore; enough father, of hire enough." The Gooroo also said, "What I have already suffered sufficeth me; I cannot endure this vexation, take away thy ox; the remainder of the journey is short, in the morning I will proceed gently on foot." So saying, he discharged him. Then, greatly praising and complimenting the Justice who had so well settled his quarrel, he gave him his blessing and dismissed him.

## FOURTH STORY.

## of THROWING A FISH HOOK TO CATCH THE HORSE.

On the following day the Gooroo and his disciples dreading the heat, made ready as soon as the cock crew and set out on their journey. As they travelled at a slackened pace, before they had yet finished one kādam, finding that the heat began to scorch them, they halted in a cool grove. Whilst they were refreshing themselves there, Dunce retired to the fields,* and then went to wash his feet $\dagger$ in a neighbouring lake.

[^20]$$
\mathrm{L} 2
$$

There was an Ayinār＊temple upon its bank，in which there was a large horse of newly baked clay，which had been brought and deposited there in fulfilment of a vow． The lake being full of water，and the water clear，Dunce saw the reflection of that clay horse in the lake；and， astonished that a horse should stand in the water，as he perceived that it was of similar colour，size and ap－ pearance with the clay horse which stood on the bank， there arose a suspicion with him that it might perhaps be its reflected image which appeared below．

Just $\dagger$ then，however，the water becoming undulated and ruffled by a breeze that blew over it，the horse also which appeared in it was agitated，and as he perceived that there was no motion whatever in the horse on the shore，he became convinced that the horse in the water was separate and alive；moreover，as if to drive it away，he shouted out，and pelted it with a stone．With this，the water becoming more undulated，the horse also seemed to him to raise his head，to kick out his feet，and to leap with his whole body in trepidation．So taking alarm，he ran to the rest and related every thing that he had seen．

[^21]Upon this they all instantly arose and hastened to the spot，where，looking around them，they perceived the truth of what Dunce reported．They afterwards con－ sulted＊together how they should take it，but as none of them would consent to descend into the water and lay hold of it，after opposing，and rejecting several modes which one and another suggested，they at length de－ termined，that it would be the best plan，by casting a hook，in the same way as one would catch a fish，to catch this also，and thus draw it ashore．

They made preparations by taking as a hook，a sickle that one of them had with him，and this they baited with a bundle $\dagger$ of boiled rice which they had brought，while for a line they took the turban that the Gooroo wore． In this manner，having thrust the sickle through the rice， they tied it with the turban，and threw it into the place where the horse made his appearance．By the great

[^22]undulation of the water, from the impetus with which it plunged in, the horse also which appeared there, seemed as if seen to leap, to wriggle and to kick, in consequence of which they all took alarm and ran away. One of them, however, who had hold of the turban did not let it go, but remained with it in his grasp. After the waves of the lake had subsided, he drew softly near, and as he continued to troll the bundle of rice which had been cast in, some large fish in the lake bit at the cloth; perceiving signs of which, he beckoned the rest to him by a signal with his hand and cried, "Look ye! the horse is biting the bait." On drawing up the turban after a little while, the cloth and the rice were both gone, in consequence of which, the sickle which was fastened to the turban stuck in a large weed that was spreading out beneath the water. They all cried out with delight, ${ }^{6}$ Now that the hook has stuck in the horse's mouth, he is our own:" then uniting together they pulled at the turban, which being an old one, it gave way, and they all at the same instant fell on their backs.

A good man coming up at the moment when they had thus tumbled down, asked what was the matter, and they related every thing as it had occurred. Upon this, he, perceiving their simplicity, veiled with a cloth the clay horse which was on the shore, and shewing them that the horse in the water was also thus hidden, he did away with the delusion.

They then pointed out the Gooroo, and related to the man, with every particular, how, from their not having
money to purchase a horse, which was so absolutely necessary in consequence of his decrepid age, they had bought the egg of one; how it had been destroyed, and how they had suffered vexation on account of the hired ox. He, perceiving that they were well meaning folks, and without guile, had pity on them, and said, "I have a lame horse, an old one indeed, however, it will be serviceable for journeys of the description you make; fanam* or kāsoo is unneccessary, I give it you gratis. Come all of you to my house." So saying, he took them away with him.

[^23]
## FIFTH STORY．

of going Home on Horseback．

That good man carried them away in the manner already mentioned to the village where he lived，which was in the neighbourhood．He was not a rich man；＊he was indeed poor，but he was charitable；so he spread before them a repast，in which there was no lack of ghee， or milk，or tyer，$\uparrow$ and gave them betel leaf $\uparrow$ and nut，§． and tobacco，and whatever else was requisite in abundance．

[^24]On the following morning, he sent for the horse which was grazing in his fields, and setting it before the Gooroo presented it to him as a gift.* The horse, besides being aged, was blind of an eye, shorn of an ear, lame in one of his fore legs, and limping $\dagger$ in one of the hind legs : so that it was a conveyance suitable to the woeful form of the Gooroo. Although such his plight, they were all greatly delighted that they had got a horse, and that it had been obtained gratis. Gathering around, they lavished on it their caresses, this one patted it, that one laid hold of a leg and tiwisted it , one seized the tail and pulled it, another wiped its eyes, while another fed it by cramming grass into its mouth.

After this, on searching for the horse's trappings, he who had made them a present of the horse gave them an old saddle which was torn. However, as it wanted the hind-strap (crupper) which passes under the tail, they procured some pālei-kodi stalks and tied them on: so likewise, as there was no rein to the bridle, they sub-

[^25] acquainted with the word $\mathbb{\square}$


[^26]stituted twisted hay bands. After they had given themselves much trouble to obtain a belly band and girths, not being able to procure them, Blockhead went to a village in the neighbourhood, and purchased both these and a martingale.

When all the trappings had been thus obtained, the unlucky* days were passed over, and at a fortunate moment, according to the rules of astrology, all the village having come forth in company with them, shouting out and cheering, they placed the Gooroo Noodle on horseback at the head of the procession. Then, one of the five disciples laying hold of the bridle pulled forward. One placed near the tail, hooted, and drove the beast on. Two of them at the two sides, keeping hold of the Gooroo's legs, supported him; while another in front, acting as herald, $\dagger$ cried, "Take ye care, take ye care, look out, look out;" and thus they went along.

[^27][^28]After they had travelled merrily along for a consider－ able distance，the collector of toll belonging to the highway came running up，and stopping them，demanded five fanams for the horse．＇To this they replied，by crying out， ＂What！toll for a horse ridden by a Gooroo！Has this any thing to do with commerce？This forsooth is a horse given by a person out of charity，who perceived that owing to his decrepid age he was unable to go on foot： what toll is there for this？＇Tis an injustice．＂As he would not quit his arrest，even until it was high noon， seeing no other way，they gave the five fanams．The Gooroo，too，refiecting that if he had been without a horse，this vexation would not have been occasioned，was in great tribulation．

They went to refresh themselves in a choultry which was near，and to a good man whom he found there，the Gooroo himself began making great complaint．＂I never，＂said he，＂mounted a horse from the day that I was born．Now to－day，on the occasion of my riding for the first time，this is the injustice which I have ex－ perienced．Shall the money which they thus wickedly obtain，like thieves who unlawfully take possession of the road，do them any good？Shall not the money，which they consume＊my belly by receiving，become a fire to them ？＂

[^29]To which the other replied, "This, Sir, is the temper of the times; in these days, money is the Gooroo, money is the deity; we have heard it said of old, that if you but name money, even a corpse will open its mouth. Now-a-days, Sir, there is no other care or love but money." The Gooroo answered, "In these times there are some, who if they see money, though it be in ordure,* will not scruple to lick it out." Said the other, "Is there any doubt of this? And even that, Sir, doth not stink to them: listen to an evidence of this.
"A certain king, $\dagger$ from a desire of money, after he had imposed upon his kingdom all sorts of taxes which had not existed before, levied a tax also upon urine. This, even his own son not enduring, he remonstrated with his father, saying that it was shameful to demand such a stinking tax. The king, however, dismissed his son without making a reply. After many days had elapsed, and the money had been collected for the tax which had been

[^30]imposed, the king, sending for his son, desired him to smell that money: 'Does it stink?' demanded he. The son, not thinking of any ulterior meaning, said it smelt well enough; upon which the king replied, 'This is the very money from the urine tax.' Dost hear me? It is enough, if the money but comes; it is no matter, Sir, how it comes."

After they had in this manner passed the day in much conversation, in the evening the Gooroo again mounted the horse, and when they had travelled along they halted in a hamlet. They did not tether the horse, but turned him out to feed at night, and when they went in the morning to seek him for their journey; he was not to be found. On entering and searching from house to house, a person had detained him tied up in his enclosure, and when they requested that he would give him up, he replied, "The whole thirty hours* of the night he has been feeding on my grain, by which as I have suffered much injury, I will positively not let him go." Upon this the chief of the village went himself to him; but although he endeavoured to appease him, both by entreaties and threats, he said that he would agree to give him up, only on condition that the damage should be made good. A number $\dagger$ of persons assembled, who having enquired into the injury which had been done by the grazing, and having estimated what had been trodden down and what

$$
\text { * See Note in page } 52 .
$$

$\dagger$ Literally, four persons; but the number is used in an indefinite sense.
had been fed off, pronounced that there was a damage of ten fanams, or at least, that there was a damage of eight fanams. In the end, however, an agreement was made for four fanams; which the man having received, gave up the horse.

As for the Gooroo, being greatly distressed, "Wherefore have I this horse?" said he, "how many expenses, how many sorrows, how many degradations have been incurred in consequence of its coming; all this, my friends, is ill befitting my dignity." So saying, he resolved firmly to go on foot. Upon this both his disciples and the village folk cried, "Fie, fie, this ill beseems you, besides, you are unable to walk on foot." Then a certain Valloovan" hearing all this, said, "You need not grieve, Sir. Undoubtedly all these calamities have come upon you, from the sin which has possessed the horse. If you, once for all, will incur an expense and give me five fanams, I will cast out and remove that sin." Reflecting, that "if one fears expense, business camnot be done," they consented to give the money, and told him to cast out the sin.

Then the Valloovan, in order to deceive them, performed several ceremonies, plucked some green leaves, sprinkled them over the horse, screamed out, "Moona! moona! ah! oh!" And having performed circumgyrations round him, he came thrice to the right, and after patting and stroking the horse from the tail to

[^31]the head, seized hold of the single ear. "In this very ear," said he, "all the sin is lodged. It was in order to cast out such a sin as this, that the other ear was heretofore cut off. Now, if we cut off this also, the sin of the present day will be suppressed and stayed." With this, having sharpened a chopper, they cut off the ear, and in a trice bore it to a distance, in order that the sin might not attach to any one. They then dug a deep pit, buried it, and covering it with earth, placed a mark there and came away. As all that day was consumed, on the following morning they departed, and after having suffered much trouble arrived at the Mattam.

## SIXTH STORY.

## OF THE BRAHMAN'S PROPHECY.

After their arrival at the convent, the Gooroo was very much out of spirits. The gift-horse was a very defective horse, yet it was a great happiness to him that it had come without purchase; still, however, harping and harping upon the sorrows and misfortunes which had happened on the road on account of the horse, he continued to suffer great anxiety of mind: so, assembling his disciples, he began to give them divers sage counsels. "Brethren, I perceive every day more and more, that all the pleasures of the world are false pleasures. Good unmixed with evil, a sweet unmixed with bitter, and joy unmixed with sorrow, are here unattainable. Alas! alas! were we not greatly delighted, that, through civility, we had obtained a horse without paying for him? Ye have witnessed the sad misfortunes which visited us, and, on that very day, immediately followed this good fortune. Must we swallow so much bitterness, in licking up one drop of honey? Ah! even the grain of fine rice* is

[^32]within its husk, and to fruits* of every kind there is a skin and a stone. $\dagger$ All this is indeed true; nevertheless, the evil which I have endured within the space of one day is extreme. It is certainly not befitting me to go about riding on horseback. Shall I have the audacity to go in opposition to the destiny above? No, no. It will be proper, then, hereafter to send the horse back again." To this all the disciples with one accord replied, "This must not be ; this must not be. Do not talk so, Sir. Is this a horse which you have purchased? Is this a horse which we have sought? No indeed, it is a horse which came of itself, as a providential assistance; did it not? If we send it back, it will be to go in opposition to the divine will ; will this be proper? This will, indeed, be a sin, Sir. Besides this, there is nothing to excite alarm, now that that Valloovan has cast out the sin which had got possession of the horse."

By their stating at large, this, as well as many other reasons, the Gooroo himself having recovered his spirits, said, "Be it according as you have said; however, in order that the mishap which we met with the other day, may not occur in future, it will not do to turn the horse out to feed at night, but we must positively keep him tied

[^33]+ In two cabs of dates there is one cab of stones and more.
A Hebrew Proverb.
up in-doors, and I do not know of any place for that purpose." Then, said Simpleton, "What need of consideration for this? I will go now directly and cut some Banian branches, and bring them, and in a moment I will construct a neat stable up in the corner."

The instant that he spoke, he set out, and ascending a large spreading Banian tree which was by the road side, he began to cut* with an axe a straight branch which projected. He, however, stood at the end, and chopped the part next the trunk; which a Brahman traveller who was coming along the road having perceived, cried out, "Ho! brother, $\uparrow$ do not stand.in this manner, you yourself will fall together with the branch." To this he replied, "Comest thou with this evil boding to me?" With that he hurled at the Brahman a knife which he kept sheathed at his waist. Whilst the other thinking, "Let this fool learn by suffering," retreated and made his escape.

[^34]As for Simpleton, he chopped away, still standing in the same manner in which he had stood before, so that when the wood was more than half cut through, it broke, and he himself fell down with it. "Am! am! ma!" exclaimed he, "that Brahman is a great Shāstri, a mighty Prophet, it has happened just as he predicted." So saying, he quickly rose up, and ran to overtake the Brahman. This latter, perceiving him running all on a sudden towards him, stood in terror, doubting what this senseless wild beast might do. Simpleton, approaching, made him a reverence, and said," Sir, you are a great Shāstri, pray prophecy for me yet once more; I am a disciple of the Gooroo Noodle, for whom I have a great affection. As he is of a decrepid age, I am fearful that he will die in the course of a short time. Do pray now, for my comfort, tell me at what period his end will be, and what will be the signs that will appear previously to it."

The Brahman in order to effect his escape, made various excuses; but, as the other would not quit him, he at last said, "Asanam shītam jūvana nāsham." "What is this Sir? pray tell me its meaning," asked the other importunately. The Brahman replied, "On whatsoever day your Gooroo's posteriors shall become cold, it will be a sign that his death is at hand."

So Simpleton, having made obeisance,* departed, and dragging the branch which he had cut to the Mattam,

[^35]related circumstantially all the particulars that had passed. The Gooroo upon this was very sorrowful, and thus spoke. "It cannot be asserted that the said Brahman is not a great Shāstri, for every thing immediately happened to thee, exactly as he had foretold. In like manner, the prophecy which he has pronounced and sent to me, must be infallible. Āsanam shītam jivana nāsham, is a true saying. For the future, great care will be requisite: my feet* must never be washed, and for the rest-God's will be done."

* The force of this expression has been already adverted to. The literal meaning of the words would be inapplicable, but the implied sense has direct reference to the Prophecy.


## SEVENTH STORY.

## OF FALLING OFF THE HORSE.

After the circumspection, which has been mentioned, had been for some time used, they set out upon a tour from village to village; impelled by the consideration, that should they travel around the district, the disciples might collect their money, but that in the Mattam no income could be realized.

One day, when they were on their return to the Mattam, as the Gooroo was jogging along on horseback, his turban happened to fall off behind him, in consequence of encountering the branch of a tree which hung downwards.* Thinking that the disciples had picked it up, after he had travelled on quietly for a considerable distance, he asked them, "Where is my turban? please to

[^36]give it me." They replied, "It is yonder, and probably lies on the spot where it fell." Upon which he grew angry, and said, "Is it not necessary to pick up every thing that hath fallen?" So Idiot immediately ran off, and as he was bringing along the fallen turban which he had picked up, he placed in it some dung loosely evacuated by the horse (for he had been feeding on the commons, upon grass that was green in consequence of some showers of rain which had fallen that night), and delivered it into the Gooroo's hand.

He then became exceedingly enraged, crying out, "Fie fie." To this they all with one accord, replied, "How is this, Sir? Did you not deliver your instructions before, saying, that every thing which fell was to be picked up; and now, because Idiot acts according to those instructions, you fly into a passion; wherefore is this?" As for the Gooroo, he replied, "Not so. There are some things which it is proper to pick up, and others which it is improper to pick up. You should act with some shew of sagacity." To this they replied, "We are not men so clever as all that." So they requested that he would write down, separately, such things only as they were required to pick up, and these he wrote accordingly.

After this, in travelling along, the ground being slippery and wet, the lame horse, which tottered as it went, tripped and fell down, and the Gooroo tumbling head downwards and feet upwards into a large hole which was near, roared out for help, and cried, "Pray run and pick me out." The disciples ran to him, and one of them taking out the
cadjan,* which he had before written and given to them, began to read thus: "To pick up a fallen turban $\dagger$-to pick up a fallen waist-cloth and short cloth-to pick up a fallen jacket and drawers." Thus the Gooroo lay there

[^37] few and simple; though their names, some of which are synonymous, and others expressive of differences in manufacture, colour and other circumstances, are extremely numerous. It seems probable, that anciently they wore no sewn garments, and that the jackets now so much in use among the higher classes of citizens, and the boddices worn by dancing women, as well as females of the higher orders, were introduced by the Mussulmans on their conquest of the country. To this day, those who, residing far from towns, and following rural occupations, are less disturbed in their observance of the customs of their ancestors, wear none but long unsewn cloths, in the precise state in which they come from the loom; and in none of the Ancient Sculptures of Southern India, are either jackets or boddices to be found, the men or gods being represented naked, and the women being furnished with a broad ornamented belt, which passes horizontally across the breasts and under the arms. The turban is likewise of modern introduction and partial use; Brahmans, with the exception of those who hold official situations, seldom wear it, and many other classes, more especially in the country, go bare-headed even in the hottest weather. The genuine dress of the men, therefore, consists of the $6 \mathrm{~T} T \mathrm{~L}$ $\sigma 01 L^{\circ}$, a cloth which delicacy absolutely demands, and which is the only covering worn by the labouring classes-the $C \in T$ LO Oí, a cloth of 8 cubits in length, which is passedseveral times around the waist and between the legs, thus entirely covering the lower half of
naked，while they went over each article，one by one， according as it was read out，and notwithstanding all his entreaty and all his rage，because this was not written in the cadjan，they persevered in refusal，saying，＂Sir， where is it written that you are to be picked up？shew us． We will do exactly according to what is written ；but we will never consent to do that which is not written．＂He， perceiving their obstinacy and seeing no other way of
the person－the Coル゚ーロー，a cloth，of 4 four cubits length，which is usually carried over one of the shoulders and is occasionally used to cover the head－the 元 $\dot{\square} \sqcup$＇LC，a cloth，of from 19 to 20 cubits， which envelops the upper part of the person．Perhaps the சo்のヘレレ்， a sort of short trowsers reaching half way down the thigh，and worn by soldiers and athletæ，may be also of ancient origin．To these we
 30 cubits length—the $ச \dot{\square} \sqcup$ ，or linen vest，which fits the body in the upper part and has a full skirt，and the உーロー，or trowsers worn by dancers．
The true dress of the women is a single cloth of 14 cubits in Iength， called GேのOV or $4 \backsim$ Oー．By dexterity in the art of wrapping this around the waist，and bringing the end over the shoulder，the females in India form as elegant and modest a dress as that made with so much labour，and adjusted with so much art，by the fair sex in Europe．The use of the needle and scissars，therefore，which some seem so anxious at the present time to teach them，would prove at best but a needless art．It might even be morally hurtful，because those ad－ ditional articles of clothing which require to be made up，are principally used by courtezans，and those whose subsistence depends on decoration
 or boddice，already observed to be of Mussulman origin，and the 2 உーレ，which are loose drawers or trowsers．
escape, took a cadjan and a stile, and wrote, in the place where he was lying, "And if I fall you are to pick me up."

His disciples, when they saw what was written, all, with one accord went and picked him up. As his body was entirely covered with mud, because there was muck in the hollow into which he had fallen, they washed him in some water which was at hand; and, afterwards, having put on all his clothes as before, they seated him on the horse and conveyed him to the Mattam.

## EIGHTH STORY.

## OF THE INTERMENT OF THE GOOROO.

From the great alarm and bustle, on the occasion when he fell and lay in the hole, no one called to mind the prophecy which the Brahman had previously made. It was only after having again mounted on horseback, that the Gooroo himself, perceiving that his posteriors were cold, grew sorrowful. Nevertheless, he refrained from saying any thing, until their arrival at the Mattam.

Owing to the shock of falling at his decrepit age, he could obtain no sleep that night, but tossed about restlessly, and suffered great tribulation from the thoughts of the above-mentioned prophecy. Not allowing himself to suppose, that the pain which agitated his frame and caused his restlessness, arose from the fall from the horse into the pit; he was confirmed in the notion, that it doubtless all proceeded from his approaching death, occasioned by the coldness of his rump. With this thought he was distracted and terrified within himself during the whole night, and unable to close his eyes even for a single instant, he groaned frequently, and, urged by the unsettled state of his mind, he afterwards at break of day sent for his disciples.

On their coming to see him, they were greatly alarmed to perceive, that his countenance was changed; that his
two eyes had sunk in their sockets; that his face was withered and shrivelled, and that over it there was a pale hue mixed with brown; that his mouth was without moisture; his speech confused, and that he stared as it were upon vacancy. Then, fetching a deep groan, he exclaimed, " O ! my brethren, place me in the sepulchre and perform the rites of burial to my corpse." "How is that, Sir?" demanded they in terror. "How is that!" replied the Gooroo, "have ye then forgotten the words, Āsanam shītam jīvana näsham. In the pit, into which I fell yesterday, there was much water and mud, in consequence of which my rump became wet. Nevertheless, owing to the mishap which then took place, this did not occur to me. I afterwards perceived that my posteriors were very cold, and I thought upon the shāster which the Brahman had pronounced. Accordingly, I have experienced pain of body and uneasiness during the whole night, nor have I obtained the least sleep, so that I am become fully sensible that my death is approaching. Further deliberation is needless, ye will speedily prepare for my interment."

They too, on thinking of that augury, were terrified; but although terrified,* they did not disclose, but sup-

[^38]pressed their inward alarm, and administered every species of consolation in order to tranquillize the Gooroo's mind. Perceiving, that notwithstanding all that they could say, the tribulation of his mind was not appeased, they sent for one named Asangadan (the mocker), the son of Achēdanamoorti (the irrational), who had formerly been the soothsayer of the village, and took him to cast out the evil spirit which possessed their Gooroo, and to comfort his mind. After he had heard all the circumstances which had previously occurred, Asangadan came, and, with eyes, mouth and nose, convulsed (by his grimaces), demanded, "What is the matter with you, Sir? Say, what ailment has come upon you, what pain, what grief, what affliction? My Gooroo! my Master! my Father!" To all this the Gooroo made no other answer, except the sentence, Āsanam shītam j̄̄vana nāsham. Then the other replied, "Very well then, that Brahman has asserted, forsooth, that a coldness of your rump will be your destruction, and I will cause the heat of his rump to be his destruction. Point me out that Brahman, I will perform rice-beater Pōojei* upon him, and thus cast out and put an end to all the evil which has happened through his means. Point him out immediately, point him out."
"Is there," said the Gooroo, "such a pōōjei, as ricebeater pōōjei? I have never seen or heard of such a pōōjei ; tell me what it is." To this, Asangadan began

[^39]to reply，saying，＂This sort of pō̄̄jei is certainly a pōōjei which is not to be found among the Oodsameiyams，＊ or Poorrachchameiyans．Listen attentively．
＂There was a merchant $\dagger$ who was a great worshipper of Shivan；and who，from his desire to give food daily to Pandārams，used to invite them to a meal wherever he met them．He had no children，and as for the wife whom he had married，§ it being a great plague to her to dress and serve rice in this manner daily for one or two Pandārams，her husband＇s way of going on was by no means agreeable to her；nevertheless，as she knew that if she said any thing to her husband on this subject he would not brook it，she hit upon a stratagem．One day，

[^40] in the Vocabulary．

中 The Brahmans hold，that of the four castes，namely，Brahmans， Warriors，Merchants and Cultivators，only the first and last remain in the present age，or Kaliyoogam．Those，however，who hereditarily follow commerce maintain，as might be expected，a contrary doctrine，and assert themselves to be true $O$ OU are，according to native authority，three distinct occupations，$\sim \sigma$


 பアO゚ C G
$\pm$ An account of the Pandārams will be found in the Abbé Dubois＇ Work，page 66.

[^41]the merchant being in the bazar，he called a Pandāram＊ whom he met and said to him，＇Sir，I mean to distribute alms in my house to－day ；＇and，as the other accepted the invitation，he added，＇I am busy in the bazar just now； do you yourself go to my house，give notice to my wife， and wait until I arrive．＇The Pandāram went away blithely，and delivered the merchant＇s message to his wife． To this she，perceiving that he was one who had never been there before，replied，＇Very well；please，Sir，to remain here．＇So saying，she spread a mat upon the bench of the house．She then immediately proceeded to sweep the court thoroughly，sprinkled it every where with cow dung，purified her feet and hands，and then with much solemnity took in her hands the beater $\downarrow$ for pound－ ing rice．She then rubbed it all over with ashes，and

[^42]Tavernier．Voyages，1676，Paris，Partie 2nde，Ch．vi．
† To deprive the rice of its husk，which is a domestic office assigned to the females of the family，a long pestle（உのお் ゥ），or rather staff，made of ebony or some other heavy wood，and shod with iron，is em－ ployed．The rice called，when in the husk，Paddy（थノ $\boldsymbol{\wedge}^{\top} \boldsymbol{F}^{\circ}$ ），is collected into a heap upon a hardened floor，or sometimes in a hollow in the ground， and two women usually work together．They stand opposite to one another with the heap between them，and each receives and raises the instrument with the left hand，and then forces it down again violently with the
having smeared herself also, laid the rice-beater in the middle of the court, and prostrating herself three times before it, muttered some incantations. When she had pronounced these, she wiped the rice-beater again, and placed it where it had been before. The Pandāram, who had been watching all this, was greatly astonished, and said, 'I have now witnessed wonders which I never to this day beheld. Pray, Dame, what sort of pōōjei is this?" To this she replied, 'This is a kind of pōōjei peculiar to the deity of our caste.' She added, speaking in a low tone, as if talking to herself, ' You will hereafter understand it well ; for, on your going to enter the house,
right, giving it a slight inclination forwards, so that it may easily be caught by the left hand of the opposite party. As the rice becomes dispersed, it is pushed back into the centre with their left feet, causing a side movement ; whence results a constant though slow revolution around the heap. This work, as indeed every other kind in India, which is performed by more than one person, and admits of adaptation to musical measure, is accompanied by a song.

From a consideration of the above custom, it seems to me not unlikely, that the operation referred to in the following passage of the Proverbs, ch. xxvii. 22, may have been that of clearing grain of the outer husk, and not that of pounding it into flour: "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar, among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." Which may mean, "Though you should endeavour to separate him from his follies, as you separate wheat from its husk, by pounding, you would not succeed." This explanation seems the more probable, from the frequent allusion throughout the Scriptures to grinding wheat in mills, which were undoubtedly of the same kind as the hand mills used in India. Vide Exod. xi. 5, Judges xvi. 21, Matt. xxiv. 41, Isa. xlvii. 2.
it will be completed* on your head.' Although she thus spoke, yet just as she intended, it caught the Pandāram's ear. 'Have I not providentially escaped with my life,' thought he: so as soon as the merchant-woman had entered into the house, without making a noise, he effected his escape. No sooner was he gone, than the merchant came, 'Where, hussey, is the Pandāram whom I sent?' demanded he. She replied, 'He is a pretty Pandāramis he not?-whom you have sent this time. As soon as he arrived he asked me to give him the rice-beater; to which I replied, the merchant will be here immediately, I must not give it you without his permission ; stay a little. So saying, behold how I spread the mat for him; but he, without listening to me, instantly broke away.' The merchant answered, ' Not so, hussey, whatever Pandārams may ask, you have my consent to give them.' So saying, he took the rice-beater in his hand, and went out in the street to seek the Pandāram and give it him. The Pandāram, in order to see the end of the affair which was about to happen, remained crouched in an alley in the street, and when he spied the merchant coming with his rice-beater, 'See, see, he is coming to close the pō̄jei upon my head,' thought he, and so he took to his heels. The merchant too, ran in pursuit of him, crying out, 'Pandāram, Pandāram,' while he encreased his speed

[^43]more and more; till, in the end, the merchant unable to run any longer in consequence of being advanced in age, and having a pot belly, returned to his own house. Such is rice-beater pōōjei, and destruction will no more come upon you, Sir, than will the Brahman's posteriors become heated, if I accomplish it upon his back."

Upon this the Gooroo Noodle laughed, and said, "It is with reason that they call you Asangadan (the mocker), for you are always cracking your jokes." The other perceiving that the Gooroo laughed, left off banter and again took up the discourse. "Sir, the words which the Brahman spoke are according to truth, indeed; but it is necessary to understand the meaning of them rightly. True it is, that if a coldness be perceived in the posteriors, it is a sign of death; but it will be as he asserted, only when the rump grows cold without any extraneous cause. You fell into water and mire : if upon this your posteriors became cold, is it any great wonder? It would in that case be a wonder if they did not grow cold. Now, therefore, abandon this chagrin. For the future, if, without sitting down in mire, or falling into the water, or without any other extraneous cause, you perceive the Āsanam shītam, then you may infer that the juvana näsham is nigh at hand. Except in so far, all else, Sir, is nonsense." What Asangadan said, penetrated into the Gooroo's mind, and it appeared to him like reason; therefore, having brightened up a little, he arose, and began to eat, and to talk, and to go about from place to place.

After but a very few days had in this manner passed, one night, during his sleep, there fell incessantly a heavy shower of rain. In consequence of this, a dripping of water from the roof fell upon the Gooroo's bed, directly close to his posteriors; notwithstanding which, it was unknown to him from his being asleep. After the rain, and with it the dripping, had ceased, the Gooroo having rolled in his sleep, lay slumbering with his rump immediately upon the wet which had fallen. By the coldness thus produced, he suddenly awoke; and perceiving that his rump was exceedingly cold, he became convinced that now there was no extraneous cause whatever to produce the cold, and that the period of his death was arrived.

The disciples, also, without perceiving any external origin for the coldness, supposed that even the coldness of the bed proceeded from the frigidity of the Gooroo's rump, and thought, therefore, that this was the time of the fulfilment of the Prophecy. The people of his caste, also, who came to visit him, as they were possessed of about as much sense as themselves, coincided in all that was said: while the Gooroo uttered no other answer to those who came, but, "Now, without failure, Āsanam shītam jivana nāsham."

Unable to sustain the encreased depression of spirits, and the diminution of bodily strength, which in this manner he suffered from day to day, he one day fell into a swoon. Upon this they all made lamentation;
and placing their hands upon their heads,* began to weep and to howl, crying out, "Alas! alas! he is deceased, he is dead!" And, after performing the ceremonies appertaining to burial, they proceeded to bathe him.

For this purpose, having filled brimful of water a large trough which was in the Mattam, they tossed the supposed corpse into it, and having pressed him down, a number of them with one accord began to rub and to wash him. When thus washed, he recovered from the swoon; but being unable to draw breath in the water, and incapable of making any signs with his hands and feet, which they squeezed together, the Gooroo Noodle perished, through their stupidity, by the hands of these idiots.

Upon this, a great multitude having assembled, they placed him in a sitting posture in a litter adorned with flowers, and raising him up, they crowded together before, behind, and at the sides. Whilst his disciples came and carried him along, chanting thus, Āsanam shītam j̄̈vana nāsham; and, having placed him in the grave, they buried him.

[^44]II

## VOCABULARY.

## VOCABULARY．

2，interj．expressive of admiration．
 being the contracted form of the demonstrative pro－ noun，थ／Б $\sqrt{2}$ ．Used in composition as alpha privativa． Anderson＇s Grammar，Part 1 of Section 60．
உ21，interj．expressive of admiration．
203，interj．expressive of mystery．

 undergo），to be laid hold of，to be taken，to be found，to come into possession．A．G．Sect． 107.
ขあ ©b，sub．what is interior，the belly．
थढோケレ்，sub．（घोरे）horror，fierceness，fervency， vehemence of the wind－of a fever．
थக்கणァ，sub．（अग्नि：）fire，the god of fire；who is also the guardian of the S．E．quarter．
 v．n．to be straitened，to be in distress，to be afflicted，to shew great sorrow or compassion．

थाウ $\operatorname{C\sigma }$ ，adv．there，thither．
थモர்ாぁமம்，sub．（ अ privative，and संगनं）falsity，de－ rision，disdain，contempt．
थசர் Б Б ס்，sub．a mocker，a derider．
थध ठण டீ，sub．（ अशनं）food，nourishment，a meal．
 custom，fashion，politeness，urbanity．
थசுळ，sub．（ असूया）suspicion，envy．
थசேஏ ஏण ம்，sub．（ अ privative，and चेतना）irrationality， folly．
 shake，to move，to stir；Lat．labare．
 to shake，to move，to jog；Lat．labefacere．
உஉ்ல்த தமT ठण ம்，sub．（ अस्त：）the setting of the heavenly bodies，especially the sun：the evening．
 the sun to set．

 fear，governs a dative：as，கோ $2 S \underline{\omega}$ ๑エ゚க்ぁ ீ்சா Б，＂The church cat fears not the gods．＂A Proverb：corresponding with，＂Famili $=$ arity breeds contempt．＂
 imposition，wrong，impropriety．
 up，to bury，to include，to conceal，to restrain．

थ $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ T，interj．of address to inferiors；more especially in expression of anger or contempt，fellow！sirrah！ थடி，sub．a stroke，a blow；玉页 $\sigma\llcorner$ ，five blows．A
 க $\triangle$ ，to prostrate one＇s self at the feet，to wor－
 to watch footsteps；—with LSLC க் கை
 டுக்கயடோ，go and watch the footsteps of the robber who is come：the person returning says，
 traced his footsteps．A shoe：as，டீ தடルடの，a

 many soles，or rather layers of sole，are there in these sandals？A foot measure：thus，டம் மூடய
 suring the length of a man＇s shadow，a common mode of ascertaining time in India）does it want of noon？A pace：thus，थレームTGO万T OOLQ
 taken before he had gone four paces hence：thus also，உடடக் கடி，frequently，passim．The foot of
 CேT G L L ，the trunk of the tree is sufficient for
 는，a town at the foot of a mountain：의 $\Omega T \mathbb{L}\llcorner$ ，also signifies the foot of a mountain．



 உடிச்சோ゚，a suburb，i．e．a village near a city． Synomymous with ゅ 5 ，the beginning：thus，உடய
 at the beginning；hence உடஉக்ゅロー，signifies the first shop in a market．A foundation：thus，थ1－
 fallen from its foundation．The floor of a room：thus， உடியீலேட ண்டிக்ம்பக்ம்ம，there will be dirt on the floor；－sometimes the dirt itself：thus，

 CuTr \＆ A base thing：thus，உーச்சケக்ஞ，base goods．

 this stanza？An interjection of familiar address to females；used especially by a husband to his wife， by a father to his daughter，by a son to his mother， and by women to each other ；considered indecorous， however，as coming from an indifferent person．
 strike；used metaphorically with 上 ழ๐，rain，to
 evidence，to cite a witness．To slay（not with a sword but）with a club：thus，உம்மேேடி் Бr $\sigma$ ，he slew the goat．In this sense the compound

 also to wrangle with another；in which latter sense it governs an ablative in ョடு：thus，எ ס்டே ேேயே

 the ground through excess of grief．
 be beaten．
அ（1）த் தTயGோGの，used adverbially：comp．of
 be near，and CLIT Gov，q．v．near，as if touching． A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 100.
थ（b）L，sub．an oblong hole in the ground to contain a fire for culinary purposes，a stove，an oven，a forge．
 to obtain，to get；to resort to；to be enclosed．
 to close，to stop up，to shut in，to lock up．
 v．a．to sit on（eggs），to hatch．

 near，to approach．
 to unite，to embrace；to quench，to extinguish．
 proach．
உண்னூレ，sub．vicinity，proximity；adj．near．

$$
\text { a } 2
$$

 reprimand，to rebuke，to hoot at．
அ ஞீ ம ட，adj．（ अधिकंत）more，larger，very large；used adverbially，more．A．G．Part 5 of Sect．151．

थமூ ஈா ர סं，sub．（ अधिकाइ：）one in office，in autho－ rity or power．
 or duty．
थம க $\uparrow$ 〇ம． used adverbially with the emphatic affix $\sigma$ ，signifies， betimes，in the early morning．
थक ஞேレயம்，sub．（ Fतिशय：）a wonder，a miracle， admiration．
 ble，to quake，to start up．
 tremor，a quivering，a shock or concussion．
थந்ல்，local ablative of the pronoun थத，sometimes signifies， in the mean time．
215，rem．demons．pron．n．it，that thing．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 59.
थத் $5 \dot{\circ}$, sub．（अर्धं）the middle，the half．
थ守
थத் தூ 巳ण，adj．so many；Lat．tot，quot，tantum，quan－ tum；sometimes it has the force of adeo：as，நீய山



みレகர் த் தூ，sub．（ अपकीतिः，from अप and कीfिः） disgrace，infamy．
 falsehood；$a d j$ ．vain，false．
थ1
 cation for mercy or protection．
உレ்レーイ or உレレレー，interj．of admiration，of affliction． थமோ or அயப，vocative case of அமபס்，used as an interj．of admiration；also as an expression of good will in addressing one of inferior rank，but advanced age．
थு ம்ப்்，sub．a father．
 and $\amalg \pi \dot{\circ}$ ，a part；generally used with the emphatic affix $\sigma$ ，as an adv．signifying，apart，beyond，further， furthermore．A．G．Parts 1 and 2 of Sect． 154.
थレபロレー，properly a sub．comp．of थfor थ百 $Б$ ，that， and $ᄂ \perp \perp$ ㄴ，a part；generally used as an adv．signifying， on the further side，then，further，moreover．This word is perhaps derived from the Sanscrit अपर， opposite．A．G．Sect． 154.

 to allay，to assuage；to prepare；to seat；to find．
 to subside，to grow still or quiet，to be suppressed； to agree；Lat．convenire；to be found or obtained．

 squeeze，to crush，to crowd together，to immerse； metaph．to oppress．
 Өூ ேேण ס்ーத கே ச்，v．n．to sink，to go to the bottom，to be drowned．
 miration．

 used in the vocative as a respectful title of address to any matron．
 டイ த் நூரம，quantity ；（ मTヲT）so much，so much and no more；Lat．tantum，quantum：declined through all cases．A．G．Parts 1 and 2 of Sect． 151.

थருOயT O்T，sub．a sickle，a large cutting instrument of any kind．
थ1 कृ 巨 ，sub．the edge of any thing，the hem or bor－ der of a cloth；vicinage，proximity of dwelling； in the last sense it is used either in the local ablative or in the nominative，with the emphatic affix $\sigma$ ．
थரூட்ப，sub．a bud．
थூナ，sub．the middle，the waist；adj．half．
 portune，to entreat carnestly，to tease．
 to weep aloud，to bewail．
உ OU Oー்，sub．business，occupation．
थ1 உ゚O，sub．a wave，a billow，a ripple．
 dulate，to fluctuate，to be unsteady or wavering．
 உல்லை；beside being，except it be．A．G．Part 3 of Sect． 102.
 with the affix $\sigma_{5}$ ；is it not so？no？Lat．nonne？yes！ yes！A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 142 and Note．
உூळルテレ்，sub．（ अवकाश ）ability，means，possi－ bility，leisure．
थ๑ேナம்，sub．（ अवसत：）necessity，opportunity，haste arising from necessity ；a good action ；an important service．
थロー $ய ட ், ~ s u b . ~(अ व श ् य) ~ i n f a l l i b i l i t y, ~ c e r t a i n t y, ~ a b-~$ solute necessity ；adj．true，certain，infallible．
थロதூ，sub．（अवधि：）a boundary，a term，the fixed period of life；a strait or difficully ；Lat．angustia．
 Part 1 of Sect．59．
வை ்்َ，rem．pron．demons．m．he，that man．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 59.
 one，every one；Lat．unusquisque．
 loose，to become untied，to be detached．
 untie, to loosen.

थம டீ, see உபடํ.
थ be hot, to burn, whether naturally, or metaphorically, as with anger.
 to set fire to, to burn.

உ巨 க் ஞூ, sub. dirt, filth, ordure, moral impurity.
 wedged in (être enfoncé), to grow fast, firm or compact; used adverbially in the infinitive, to imply force or


 to call.
 to call by means of another person, to cause to call.
2 IOVT \&, sub. a measure, a definite quantity. A. G. Parts 1 and 3 of Sect. 151.
थ $\mathbb{O} \dot{6}$, sub. virtue, charity, a benefaction.
 to recognize, to understand; to be collected.
 be cut off, to be broken.
थற க் கூ to break; to complete (an account); to kill; to reap; to pluck fruit or flowers.
 cut off，to break in pieces．
 थル ルர゚，deriv．sub．six persons，male or female．
 slap（the cheek），to smite，to beat home（a nail）．
 adoration，consecration．
 midnight ；wealth．
थ向பத ம்，sub．（ अपुर्वं）a wonder，a miracle，admiration．
 थ व்றை，then，that day，and $\omega_{2}$ os，hire；daily hire or wages．
 out，to be extinguished．
 and pious exercises，chiefly those of the Brahmans． थธण जॉ ण००，$a d v . ~($ Fनु and दिनं）daily，every day； generally used with the affix 2 －
 （ अनुभव）to experience，whether joy or sorrow．
 especially a person．
थढनण ऊ ம்，sub．（ अनेक）numerousness，abundance；adj． many，numerous，long as applied to time．
थ व்ட，sub．affection，love．

 a nom．or acc．case（A．G．Part 3 of Sect．102），and used in the commencement of a sentence with the emphatic affix б，it signifies moreover．


 no；implying particular negation．A．G．Sect． 80.

2ै थ，interj．（ अ丁 अ ）expressive of grief or compassion－ of admiration－of consent．
 come；to be of service to ；to prosper；to be com－ pleted；to become celebrated．A．G．Sect． 104.
 affix 2 － $\operatorname{L}^{\text {；}}$ although，nevertheless，either，or，at least．A．G．Part 5 of Sect． 104.
 ゆம
 so．A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 98.

 cuisine）．A．G．Sect．104．
உம்டும்，3rd．pers．n．fut．from அக்கை Бノ，q．v．used as a particle which，affixed to the last word of a sentence，
 he will perhaps come to－morrow；but，affixed to a word in the middle of a sentence，implies certainty，as
 A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 104.
थб бण மं，sub．（अासनं）the rump，a seat，a throne，the


 the seat of deer＇s skin．
 of the rump．
みモாケம்，sub．（आवारः）urbanity，politeness，good manners，usage．
 （ आशिस्）to bless，to bestow a blessing on．
உतण $\begin{gathered}\text { ，sub．（ आशा）eagerness，desire，hope．}\end{gathered}$
உச்சイ or ゅச்சாமும்，sul．a kind of tree re－ sembling ebony：（Diospyros Ebenaster，Kínig．．）．
 wonder，a miracle．
ゅ © ，sub．a sheep，a goat；the latter is usually distinguished as Gouovtoutr fb，or the white sheep，though the propriety of this name is not shewn by the actual want of colour which it implies．
 to balance one＇s self，to vacillate，to have play as an elastic pole moved by the wind，to gesticulate；with such words as signify water，to bathe．
ゅ＂－ம்，verbal sub．dancing，movement in general，the motion of any thing which plays or vibrates；used R 2
adverbially，with the infin．\％$\sigma$ ，it signifies after the
 ம $\because \dot{\sim}$ ，you talk like a drunken man．
ขண்்，sub．a male，whether applied to man or other animals．
 a ruler；commonly，the Lord．
உபத் あ／，sub．（ आपति：）calamity，affliction，danger． ஆமணக் © ，sub．the castor oil shrub：（Ricinus com－ munis）．
ゅம்，sync．for உாம்，3rd pers．n．fut．from ゅக 으，q．v．used as a particle of particular affir－ mation；yes，it is，it may be．A．G．Part 3 of Sect． 104.
 （कार：）；an agent or doer，a tax or toll－gatherer．

थய ஞ் ஏம்，sub．preparation．
 of a sick person ；contention，wrangling．
 ＂Les Francs l＇appellent $l$＇arbre des Banianes， parce qu＇aux lieux ou＇il y a de ces arbres，les Idolâ－ tres vont se mettre dessous et y faire leur cuisine．＂

Tavernier．2de Partie，livre 3me．Paris， 1676. ゅடのルチஉゥ，sub．（ अालोचन）deliberation，counsel， consideration．
உூல்，sub．desire，appetency．

2மம்，sub．depth，profundity．
ขைロ元，deriv．sub．the sixth thing；also an ordinal $a d v$. sixthly．A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 137.
ข2 2 ，sub．a river．
2\％，num．six ；marked thus，区r．
 soft，to be mollified，to console one＇s self，to take comfort．
ゅ๗ laton，recovery from fatigue；Lat．refrigerium．
（3ர் கே，$a d v$ ．here，hither．
（3ロレレロ，sub．a place，a house，accommodation；used with
 A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 97.
 or give，to do or act，to furnish，to apply；to fetch （a sigh）．A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 109.
（3）$\boxed{8}$ ，sub．the waist or middle．
 （35），n．prox．demons．pron．this（thing）．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 59.
 Part 1 of Sect．142）interj．behold！interrog．is it this？
 measure ；so much，thus much，this quantity．
 manner；so，thus，in this manner；generally used
adverbially，with the infin．\＆$\sigma$ ，or the emphatic affix，бг．
（B万 5 ，prox．pron．adj．this．A．G．Sect． 60.
 measure；so；in this manner；used as an $a d v$ ． A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 153.
 டிக் கு，and ஞத் த from the defect．v．ওக்டும்，it is equal ；like this，such like；Lat．hujusmodi．A．G． Sect． 77.

 A．G．Sect． 107.
 （B）万 5 ，and GேT® 区，time；now，the present time．A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 152.
 apocope for GயT 区 ，q．v．now，at present． A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 152.
 and CேT த for CLT凹G；now；used also in
 A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 152.
இூரだ கூ such words as signify the mind，to be moved with pity， to feel compassion，to be tender－hearted．
（3厅 ண்（b）num．two ：marked thus， 2 ．

（3）な $\llcorner, s u b$ ．the night．

 and LTM，implying succession of time，being the
 night，every night，all night．The root $\operatorname{LOT} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ ，is
 morning，and $थ 55$ ，the afternoon，with the sense of every：as，का $\boldsymbol{T}$ 人L
$\sqrt{3}$ ரु，adj．two；used only in composition．
 to exist，to be alive；to remain ；to be seated ：it is the auxiliary verb used in forming compound tenses． A．G．Sect．89．
 and．$\overparen{B} \sqcup \dot{\oplus}$ ，a place；the place of dwelling；a basis， a seat，the breech．

 to be dark．
Beor $ケ$ ，sub．food，prey，bait to catch animals or fish．
 to make a roaring，rumbling or murmuring noise； to breathe with difficulty，to wheeze．
 みあ or ゅ山ப；gratis．
（3） 200, sub．a leaf．
Bovovir ®®u－T oi，conj．form，used adverbially，other－ wise．A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 102.
（30ำ0，v．defect．it is not．A．G．Sect． 80 and 102.
®ூル 夭்，prox．demons．pron．m．he，this man．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 59.
 draw，to drag，to bring by force．
（3OV苂レイミ゙
 fatigue，and 2 禺 $\triangleq$ ，q．v．to repose，to rest after fatigue，to be refreshed．
 often used comp．with டேルイ $\Phi$ ，to grow thin ；to be wearied．
（Зஉのケレ்ப，sub．fatigue，weariness，faintness．
கு sync．for $冖$ ด lift off，to lay down，to unload，to disembark．
 to descend，to alight，to disembark，to take up quarters；to drip down．
 be tied tight，and $\amalg T ケ ゚$ ，a thong；a girth．
（3 бor，$a d v$ ．hereafter，for the future，henceforward．
 க ம்，the world ；the future world．
（300ுமபு，sub．sweetness．
（3ன்பம்，sub．pleasure，delight；more especially of a sensual kind．
（3 ナ் Nூ，vineiyech．from the defect．v．（B）் \＆ov；without． A．G．Part 3 of Sect． 102.
（3 ன் 12 ，sub．this day，on this day，now．

CB ன் రण ம்，adv．yet，still，more；Fr．encore．
 an one；Lat．talis．
 $\triangle$ 历／，with the auxiliary v．to be moist；Lat．madeo． नण ケம，sub．moisture，humidity．
ना סण டீ，sub．diminution，defect，lack；ignominy，vile－ ness；objection．
 （ उत्चार）to utter，to pronounce，to say．
உ向ギ，sub。（ उच्च）the summit of any thing，the zenith．
 noon．
2 － 2 ． 4 ，sub．the body；sometimes the trunk only．
2 - ov，sub．the body of a man；the external body，as opposed to $\Subset\left\llcorner\sigma^{\circ}\right.$ ，the entrails．
உ ம ఠ்，sub．generally used adverbially with the emphatic affix б ；immediately，quickly．For the use of this word as an affix，see A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 149.
2 உம்ப，sub．clothes，clothing．
உ地 break，crack or fall to pieces；to be ruptured．


＂Secte interieure，c＇est a dire qui place dans le



 et 几uレル ローம்．
2 ண் டு，v．defect and impers．there is，it is；it is true； Lat．est pro habeo．A．G．Sect．81，and Part 3 of Sect 104.
 and $-\omega$ ண்
 assist，be serviceable to；in a neut．sense，to be useful．
 from－ 5 ，the heel ；to kick，to recoil．
2 － $5 .\llcorner\leftarrow$ ，sub．（ उद्य：）the rising of any heavenly body，especially the sun．
2 தं ஏமம்，sub．（ उत्तमं）the best thing，the most ex－ cellent thing，perfect goodness：used adjectively， high，excellent，true，genuine，upright，perfect．
உத்த ம் or உத்தா ரம，sub．（ すत्तं）an answer； permission，leave．
 situation．

 comp．of the vineiyech． $2 \sim \mathrm{D}$ ，which seems to imply， perfection or completeness，when added to certain verbs， and $\sqcup ா$ ソ゚க்கைத stedfastly．
2—いのルケட்，sub．（ उपदारः）civility，favour，benefit
 expedient，a means of success against an enemy．
உレレー，süb．salt．
2 மம，sub．the husk of rice or other grain，coarse bran． 2． quently used honorifically for the singular．A．G． Part 1 of Sect．57．For the use of 2.5 as an inseparable affix，see A．G．Sect． 140.
 height，elevation．
2 உケํ，sub．life，the soul；a vowel．
 （6）Cou Oi，to roll，to trundle；Lat．volvere．
 to roll，to have a revolving motion．
உエை 「் க゙ to chafe，to bray，to rub to powder ；Lat．terere．
 long staff made of heavy wood and shod with metal．

 to be subject to，to be amenable to ；to be admitted to；to intermeddle with．
 Co』ण் v．n．to sit down．
உ．oit ovt，past part．from the def．v．உ ண்கு＇；which hath．
For its use as an attributive adjunct，see A．G．Sect． 55.
2 உơ anb
2 ort $\sqrt{5}$ sub．an inward part；used with the emphatic
affix $\sigma$ ，as a post position，it signifies within ；used adjec－ tively，signifies inner．A．G．Sect． 148.
2 ，sub．friendship，affinity，relationship，consan－ guinity．
 and 61.
உ－்்，oblique form of நீட ；thy．A．G．Sect．57，and 61.
 gain．
LovT ケイ ণ்，deriv．from цovT ケ，a town；a villager，a townsman，a countryman．
ฉov ケ゚，sub．a town，a village，a district．
2Ort employment．
$20 v T \triangleq \triangleq$ ，sub．a source，a spring．
 lean upon a stick for support；v．a．to dig holes in the earth for setting plants or sowing seeds．
 －م
 in exclamation by way of warning．
 to carry or bear，to bring forward，to raise；to assume．
 to reckon，to estimate，to esteem，to think，to imagine ；to honour，to respect．

எ ண்ணு க் क，sub．number，estimation；honour．This word resembles the Latin word ratio，in its twofold meaning of number and respect．
 oppose，to resist，to advance against．
ब $\Phi$ ，interrog．pron．what thing？A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 59.
 measure ；how many，how much；Fr．combien．
 and $थ 1$ कि $2 ⿺$ ，although ；however，by any means whatsoever；Lat．quocumque modo．
 உ - ；always．A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 140.
 and бரூட்ட，cane；firewood．
எパ மி

 burning，and ढோயம்，wrath，（ कोप：）；a great passion，a fiery rage．
ब ơơT ம．ம，sub．and adj．all．A．G．Note to Page 29.
 all，masc．Lat．omnes．A．G．Note to Page 29. எ व $\sigma \dot{\sigma}$ ，interrog．pron．who？A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 59.
 a measure ；how much？Fr．combien．A．G．Part 3 of Sect． 151.
 to get up．
 எ ovf $\frac{\sigma}{} /$, adj. docile, facile, easy.
 at, to pelt.
 burn, to shine with heat.
 to be named, to be called. A. G. Sect. 103.
எ চor
 ing considered what is said, in consideration of which.

 be about to do ; to be for or on the part of.
 quently used as a conjunction, that. A. G. Part 1 of Sect. 103.
எंण் бण; pron. adj. also used adverbially, what? it admits of declension. A. G. Part 1 of Sect. 60, and Part 2 of Sect 62.
$\sigma$ ब,$~ s u b$. ( हेतु: ) a cause, an origin.
$\sigma$ бノ, adv. what! why!
णத்.
 lift up in the arms, to carry in the hands.
ஏ山க்க் deceive, to impose upon.
б $\mathbb{r}^{2}, s u b$. a large artificial lake for irrigation.
 to spur on，to incite．
$\sigma$ б $\llcorner$ ，adj．poor，not rich．
 to mount up，to exceed，to erect one＇s self．
ஏ $\dot{\omega}$ क ண் のே，$a d v$ ．antecedently．
 to multiply ；to lift or hoist up，to cause to mount．
$\approx$ Б 5 ，mum．five；marked thus，© ©
ミம் Б／，num．fifty；marked thus，©ே山．
๕山о்，sub．spelt also，உயயய a venerable old man．Used frequently in the voc． in addressing a superior．
 ๕๑யடேルT，interj．of compassion or of grief，alas！ ๕のエな，deriv．sub．five persons．
 agree with，to be conformable with．
 ther，to unite．
 to be fitting，to agree，to be in union；Lat．convenio．

 it is not permitted，it must not be．
凸5 த5 to retire，to crouch for concealment，to hide one＇s self； Lat．ad secessum ire．

凸த்த，past part．from def．v．бக்க்ட்，equal to，like， suitable，having relation to．A．G．Sect． 77.
 agree；to allow or grant；to engage；to relate to ； Fr．avoir du rapport．A．G．Sect． 77.
 बु ரூ，num．one；marked thus，क．
 shower（ondée de pluie），and ஆய山 from ゅக் ロー， in a shower．
 together，at once．A．G．Part 4 of Sect． 100.
 as एकैकं in Sans．each，one by one．
 to pass away as time ；to be excepted；to die．
 except，unless．A．G．Part 3 of Sect． 100.
 of water．
$\sigma \sqrt{\boxed{\circ}}$ 厉，sub．order，regularity．
 $レ$ டமை 5 ，to undergo；used adverbially，in or ac－ cording to order，regularly．
 hide，to conceal．
$\sigma \mathscr{O} \propto \subseteq, a d j$ ．single；generally implies one of a pair，
 a single ear．


ほ，interj．（ओ）of compassion．
$\sigma_{6} \sigma_{3}$ ，interj．of admiration．
 the head，to brandish．
 $\sigma_{3}$ ㄴ ம．
 to run，to conduct，to drive，to chace．
あな ம ம sub．a border，a bank，a strand，a margin，an edge．
Gプン，num．one．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 134.
Geros，sub．a Cadjan leaf；a leaf of the Palm kind，on which the Tamuls write；a letter or epistle written on such a leaf．

あசய்டி，sub．bitterness．

 （a river），to go over（a mountain），to go through （a town）．
あレだ，see ぁのレ．


 bite．

கடிOபா OVT ம்，zoritten also，க（1）Oை bridle．

 कळヒ，sub．a shop ；in a collective sense，a market，a bazar．
எळレ，sub．an end，a termination，a limit；used adjec－ tively，the last．

 Coன்，v．a．to embrace．
 and ョா $\sigma ம ்$（contracted from प्रसादनं），boiled rice； a bundle or cloth full of boiled rice，the usual viaticum on an Indian journey．
 titles and sounding the praises of a Prince or other great personage．
क 丩டி to proclaim the titles and sound the praises of a Prince or other great personage．
 to cause to bind；to cause to build．
 bind ；to build ；metaph．to marry．

க ண க் ஞ ，sub．（ गण ）an account，a computation．
க ண்，sub．the eye．
क ண்பம்，sub．（ खण्डं）a piece or morsel of fish or flesh．

 seize，$q \cdot v$ ．to find or perceive，to comprehend，to understand．
क ஏ，sub．（ कथा）a story，a tale，a fable．
БШ $\operatorname{B}$ ，sub．（ कपटः ）deceit，dissimulation．
ஈ $\amalg \boldsymbol{N}$ ，sub．a rope，a cord；a fishing line．
 of a sickle，and உரூ 几 $\pi$ oit，a sickle；a serrated sickle．
 to think；to estimate．
あ ரூடம，sub．（क्रम）a business，a deed，an affair，an action，a work．


क
ஈへレレ்ட，sub．mixture；used adjectively，mixed，adulterated．
 and थைロ，a chamber；an excavation in a rock used for sepulture，a grave，a sepulchre．
あがへご，sub．a stone．
Б वЧथை，sub．sorrow，care，embarrassment．
 with the teeth，to snap at．
 Cேப்்，v．a．to wash；to polish（gems）．
 （time）；to glide away；to pass loosely by the bowels．
 make to pass away，to turn out，to remove，to abolish．

あ凹ローす，sub．an ass．


 used only in composition，is probably from the root brn $^{\circ}$ ， a point，and may signify to be pricked or touched； to rejoice，to be much amused．
б ơт ovt б்，sub．a robber，a rogue，whether by caste or profession．
ক $\mathcal{N}$ © ，sub．a rocky steep，a knob，a clod．
๘ $\Omega$ OU，sub．a milch cow，baffalo or goat．
 ing milk，and $\amalg$ धr，$q \cdot v$ ．a milch cow．
ד 0 ，sub．any seasoned meat or sauce which is eaten as an accompaniment to boiled rice，a dish or mess； Lat．ferculum．

 பமடேण்，v．a．（probably derived from कल्प）to order，to teach，to give instructions．
क ठण மं，sub．（घनं）weight；metaph．honour，consider－ ation：$u s$ ，क бण एऽ ÖT OVT ๑ ס்，a man of weight or consequence ；used adjectively，heavy．
क бण，sub．a ripe fruit．
क TT En，interj．expressive of distress or lamentation．

 preserve．
का $T$ धा，sub．（कार्पापण）a nominal money，the 80th part of a fanam（see $\llcorner$ ю $\llcorner$ ）．Also used for money in general．The English word cash remarkably re－ sembles this word，both in sound and meaning．
あா ்்சு கை hot，to boil．
由 $া$ © ，sub．a jungle，a forest，a heath，a common or waste．
 to point out．
क 斤．ண க் ぁ，sub．an oblation，an offering，a present．
 see，to find．
 to cause to see，i．e．to shew，to point out．
$\sigma \pi T \sigma \vdash^{\circ}$, sub．a measure of distance，varying in different parts，but equal to ten English miles in most of the Tamul countries．
का 巨s，sub．the ear；the eye of a needle，a button hole．
$60 \pi$ ，sub．an unripe fruit，as opposed to $L \sqcup 5$ or $\sigma \sigma$ ，a ripe fruit．In composition，however，this word is used with some ripe fruits；as cúcumbers， cocoa nuts，\＆c．
 to scorch，to be hot，as the body with a fever．

கイレ்க்கி in fruit，the fruit to form．



 काइ，and signifying an agent or doer：thus，Cos உம க் காケ ס்，a servant，from Cூ உ๐，work，
 horse．A．G．Sect． 121.
 का ज டட，used adverbially，（काल：）in the morning： from $\sigma \pi \sim \operatorname{L}^{\circ}$ ，time，and the emphatic affix б；thus bearing some analogy with our expression betimes．
க $\uparrow \mathscr{\circ}$ ，sub．the foot；the name of the sign $\pi$ ，which renders the short a long，and assists in forming the vowel $o$ when not initial．
 あ凹வ्यक $\triangleq \Phi, q . v$ ．literally，to wash the feet；by implication，to perform ablution after answering the calls of nature．
क $\pi \triangleq \triangleq$ ，sub．the wind．
क 1 оण ov，sub．glare；the vibratory appearance over a fire， or over the surface of the ground in hot，clear weather．
 main recumbent，to lie down；Lat．jacere．
 v．a．to lay down．
 v．$n$ ．to be obtained；to be found．

 sonally，to be near，to be with，to approach，to be
 conveniet？Much used in this sense in Mysore．It would be more elegant to say உ oo க்குக் கூப் © G L L T．
कம $\llcorner$ ，interj．expressive of silence，hush．
க Cナ உ் த் த ס்，sub．（गृहस्थ：）a master of a family， a housekeeper，a goodman．
か Cのォヒம்，sub．（ क्लेश：）sorrow，affliction，sickness； pain．
कமம்，adj．old；whence，மゅのレo்，sub．an old man， ผ $\llcorner$ ค®s，sub．an old woman．
 tear，to pull in pieces，to scratch；to engrave．
 rise up，to stand forth．कOVTLOLSOण GேधON，a piece of sculpture or carved work，with figures in relief．
क लレレ́，sub．（ग्राम：）a village．
குஇூ 『，sub．colewort，greens，potherbs，grass．
 a stem or stalk；a kind of colewort which grows high． கு ேே，postposition，beneath，under；adv．down，downwards．
 to tear，to scratch，to lacerate；to carve

（6）LـLUT OOT OUO்，deriv．noun，from GLQ，with which it is synonymous；an inhabitant，a countryman，a labourer．
© 6
© $600 \cdot \operatorname{sub}$ ．（गुण：）temper，disposition，natural quality ； sometimes used for good disposition．
 to spring，to jump for joy．
© 600 け，sub．a horse．
 あাケ চ்，q．v．a horseman，a groom．
 to pierce，to sting，to stab；to pound in a mortar．
（G）Lis（b），sub．a bow，a reverence．
Бரூ，sub．（गु反：）a religious instructor or director；Lat． sacerdos．

 ๔ரூ ப®
 ゅの あ，A．G．Part 5 of Sect． 117.

© $\bigcirc \circ \dot{\circ}$, sub．（ कुलं ）a caste，a race，a tribe，family or house．
© 5 P ，sub．a pit，a hole，a ditch，a grave．
 used for domestic purposes；whereas $\sigma \Vdash^{\circ}$ is a much larger reservoir used for the irrigation of land．
 inarticulately－confusedly，to stammer．
 to be cold ；to be refreshed．
 v．a．to make cold，to cool．

 （6） ட্ण ס்ームாபயுேேன்，v．a．to bathe，to wash．



G
EnL $^{2}$ ，interj．（कू）of lamentation．
 be afraid，to be daunted，to be put to the blush．
 together．Sometimes it merely strengthens an asser－
 heard it，indeed $I$ have heard it．
Fr＿-6 ，sub．a nest，a cage．
 to club together；to be possible；Fr．se joindre， etiam venerie，d＇ou vient qu＇il faut user de ce verbe et de ses composès avec circonspection．M．S．Dict．
 may be，it is possible．
कr－レーம்，sub．a crowd，an ássembly，a tribe，an association．

कn \& a partner.
 to cause to associate, to conjoin ; to add up.
 $n$. to hail, to call to, to shout out.
Бn os, sub. hire, wages.
 to coo as doves.
 coaxingly, to entreat humbly and earnestly.

 hear, to obey; to ask.
(2) 5 sub. the hand, the arm; the sleeve of a coat. Like $\chi$ غig and manus, this word also signifies, by analogy; an elephant's trunk.

Cொ ா்சட், $a d j$. small, little; sub. smallness; adv. Iittle by little.
CேTLL, sub. a parasitical plant; a flag or ensign.
 Cோ டு ロூட, cruelty; literally, it is a cruel thing, what is cruel-horrible. A. G. Sect. 125 and 126.

 give (to a third person). A. G. Part 1 of Sect. 110.

6ேт（6）LO，sub．fierceness，violence，tyranny，cruelty， hard－heartedness．
Cぁாーロー，sub．the stone of fruits．


 along．
Cோ ண்டூூゥ

 argument，to adduce．
Cேतத்，suib．a bunch，a clump，a bush．

 the mouth，to gargle ；to rise in blisters．
6пт ப்ப，sub．a branch．
Cकाரமப，sub．a bough or branch；a horn of an animal； the sign 6 ．
 on high ground and not watered artificially．
 brand，and क பட ட，a short stake；a firebrand made of wood；Lat．teda．
 Cou ơr，v．a．to take，to receive；to buy；to marry； to obtain（sleep）．For its use in composition see A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 106.
டே $T$ ，interj．expressive of grief．
Cோレイ Or，sub．a hatchet．
u 2
 wind，and $\sqrt[\square]{ } \uparrow$ oir，a day；the summer season． Cோ 毋ு あ，sub．cotton canvas－called in India，from the Tamul name，gunny：sacks made of such canvas．
 from the sub．கோயம்，which is from the Sanscrit कोप：，wrath；to grow angry，to be enraged．
 run through，to transfix ；to string or thread（beads）． கோ ஃசo்，sub．a temple or pagoda，a church． கே $\pi \models \rho$ ，sub．a domestic fowl，whether cock or hen．
 ovf $\sigma$ designates also the female of the ass．

க்ஜி $ஜ$ ம்，sub．（ क्षण：）an instant，a moment．

சக कூ，sub．（शाद：）mud，a puddle．
 neut．sub．every thing；ซБのงケ゚，masc．every body．
 Cே டு，destruction；a disgraceful action，turpitude． ச ீ் சல ம்，sub．（ चञ्वंलं ）anxiety，embarrassment， wavering．
சレーえ G ，sub．a ceremony，whether of marriage，burial， religion，or of compliment．
சடு Фூ，sub．suddenness，quickness，surprise．
சレூレー，sub．a jacket，any sewn upper garment． சண்உー，sub．a tumult，a quarrel，a battle．
 of a fruit．
சத் ஏம்，sub．（शब्द्द：）a sound；also as p由zи́ and vox，a voice，a word．
சநநஏடி，sub．a bustle，a noise made by a crowd；also like ö $\chi \lambda$ os and turba，the crowd itself．
 （सन्धिः）to strike against，to come in contact with， to meet，to strike（the eye or ear）．
சゥ ஏூ ナ व்，sub．（चन्द्रः）the moon．
『நதோம்．sub．（ सन्देहः）doubt．
சரூロー，sub．a fair，a market where goods are sold on certain days．
சூGோஉிமீ，sub．（ सन्तोष：）joy，pleasure．
சமசீ்் ஏ ס்，sub．（समर्थ）a capable or skilful man，an industrious man．
बレ ס்，sub．（सम）equality，the middle；the deity death；so called perhaps because＂aquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres；＂adj．level，even． बLاT 玉／，sub．certain castes bury their dead in a sitting posture，the legs crossed；this word expresses that posture．
சடீபம，sub．（समीपं）vicinity，nearness；adj．near，nigh．
 to dress victuals，to cook．
 moment，an opportunity；a general term for the sects of philosophy．
 （ सम्पादित ）to get，to acquire，to attain；to enjoy． ซம்பケレ்，sub．（सम्भार：）plenty，abundance，com－ pleteness．
 to suffer or enjoy ；Gr．$\pi a ́ \sigma \chi \varepsilon \iota$ ．
Fமட மֹ，sub．（सम्मति：）consent，approbation．
 from the sub．to consent，to agree to．
キレ்ட万 ஏடீ，sub．（सम्बन्ध：）connection，alliance．
『ルアウ் உூ，sub．a sign，a wink，a beckoning．
チナசம்，sub．a jest，raillery，pleásantry，banter．
FT a string of precious stones．
$F \mathbb{T}^{2}$ ，$a d j$ ．just，right，equal．
区パGLT OO E／，phrase，it is all right，it hath been ad－ justed．
Fกण ナ ம．，sub．（शरी₹ं）form，the body，whether of man or other animals．
ほかっチの，a natural word，representing the rippling of water，or the whispering of wind through the foliage of trees．
Fかっ $T$ க் ஈ，sub．（ शलाका）a spit，a probe，a ramrod．
 sorrowful，to be dejected．
$F O S L L, s u b$ ．sorrow，dejection．
ஈロンし゚，sub．（शवं）a corpse．
 phecy，an augury，deduced usually from the flight of birds．
 affix $2-1$ and a negative it signifies not even a little， not at all．
Fन ס्ण？，sub．（ शनिः）Saturn；a devil．

சாーロ，sub．a wink，a hint．
 छुगणं ）the dung of cattle．

சイ ண்ா，sub．a span．
モाTஏட்，sub．boiled rice．
சイ कु，sub．（जाति：）a caste，a race，a kind，a sex．
 persevere，whether with constancy or obstinacy，to be obstinate．
 a horse of caste，$i . e$ of good caste；as we say a man of family，i．e of good family．
キイ ூூ உN，sub．perseverance，constancy，obstinacy．
 ply（one thing to another）；to shut，but without locking，to close ；to put garlands on an image ；to apply（ashes to the forehead）．
 eat and drink（a meal）．
チா LOL்，sub．（याम：）a watch or period of three hours．

チாம்பの்，sub．ashes．

 ash colour．Probably the same variety（cucurbita
 called from the custom of serving it up at weddings． ＂Espece de longue citrouille，que les voleurs ne derobent jamais．＂M．S．Dict．
チイルール，sub．a shadow，likeness，resemblance，image．
 from षै－सायति ）to bend，to decline，to go down （the sun）．
 ing，and काल，time）the evening；metaph．the time of death．
チイケ゚ வூ，sub．a slope，a declivity ；ardent desire；Lat． concubitus．
 superior quality．
チா ル，sub．（शव）death．

 saying．
チா ๓ं $\uparrow$ ，sub．（ शास्तिन् ）one read in the sciences， a doctor．
 member）a reverence by the prostration of the eight members，viz．the hands，the feet，the shoulders，the breast and the forehead．

ம் ஞ $\operatorname{G}$ ，a natural word，expressive of force and rapidity．
 to smile．
由の， 0 ，adj．some．
ーの ○ノ，sub．expenditure，money for expenses；Lat． viaticum ；permission or leave．
ம ๑ـ or，proper name，（ शिव：）the deity Shivah．


 பே ்o்，v．n．to be angry．
ஜீக்ரம்，sub．（ शीघ्रं）quickness，haste．
キீச்，interj．fie！fie！＂Ceux qui savent vivre，ne disent jamais ce mot devant les personnes de dis－ tinction，ni hors du discours familier．＂M．S．Dict．
E த ம்，sub．（शीतं）cold．

ஜீ ட $T$ वं，sub．（श्रोमानू ）a goodman，a host；an opulent man．
たீ．உ゚，sub．（चेल）a cloth，clothes．
ஜூ ๑ न्ण ம்，sub．（जीवनं）life，a livelihood．
 hiss，to puff．
ஜீஉ๐ ס்，sub．（ शिषः）a disciple，a pupil．
 to roast，to bake．
ச்த் क゙，sub．（शुधि：）purity，cleanness；adj．clean，pure．

ச́ ம்டा，adj．still，quiet，lazy；generally used as an adv． quietly，simply，only．
 to shrink，to shrivel．
 word chooroot，used by the English in India，to signify a roll of tobacco leaf，i．e．a segar．
ச斤 $2 \cup レ L^{\circ}$ ，sub．（ सुलमं）facility，brevity；as an adj． easy，short．
 to revolve，to whirl round；Lat．verti in gyrum．
 v．a．to cause to revolve，to whirl round，to turn．
 sense of oppression or suffocation produced by heat．
ச́N゚ケ゚，a natural word，expressing rapidity of action； also，smarting pain．
 sharpness，haste．
所 $\triangleq D$ ，sub．a circuit，a round about way；adj．circuitous．
 to surround，to envelope，to pass round．

 around．
 surround，to environ．

Єチレி，sub．a shrub．
Gモ느，sub．a merchant，one of the caste of merchants．
 third of the four orders of Hindoos；but denotes at certain subdivision of that order：a female of this caste is called ச்டூ ச்
 do，to make．

 v．a．and $n$ ．to receive；to pass（to a place），to pass （money），to pass（with regard to time）；to stand good in law；to be expended．For one of its uses sec A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 110 ．
CFOூ，sub．the ear．
6モவ்றロロ，adj．straight，direct，right．
சேண ட்，sub．a saddle．
धチஏ ம்，sub．（ छेद）loss，damage．
Cேடமட，sub．（ क्षेयं ）interment，burial．

 to be collected，to assemble，to approach，to arrive at． 6ேロン，sub．mire，mud．

 glide down（as corn from a heap），to shower down， to trickle down．
 sheath，to stick in（the bosom－a girdle－the pocket，\＆c．）
 Co ס்，v．a．to say，to speak，to tell．
 （शोधनं）to examine，to try．
 சோ ந் மீடயம்，sub．（ स्वपन）a profound sleep，a lethargy． CேTルレㄴ，sub．languor，faintness，a swoon；idleness． சோடம סi，sub．a cloth of eight cubits length，worn around the waist by men．
Єேイ உ゚っ，sub．a grove．
CேT $\because$ ，sub．boiled rice；the pith of certain palms of which a kind of sago is made．
 rally，or a wife in particular．
 （स्तुतिः）to praise，to flatter．
 नु $T \Pi$ ． कुत कण $\dot{\sigma}$, sub．（ जानं ）wisdom，intelligence，spirituality．
 to $\theta^{\circ} \dot{\varrho} \triangleq \dot{\square} \amalg \dot{\sigma}$ ，the father＇s younger brother，and

 to pieces，to break in pieces．
 fitting or proper；Lat．convenire．A．G．Sect．84．
 to hinder，to forbid，to stop．

 rest，to stay，to halt，to sojourn．

 to rub，to stroke ；Lat．palpare．
Gடி，sub．a stick，a cudgel．
Фடிケ゚，a natural roord，expressing suddenness．
This word，like all those of a similar nature，is used with the verb $\sigma$ व்ம $\boldsymbol{D}$ ， ，which seems to serve as a kind of introduction to what has of itself no regular meaning in the language．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 99.
 to hinder，to obstruct．
 rap，to knock．
ஏ ண ơ，sub．burning coal．
Ф ண் ணீ ரீ，sub．comp．of ஏ ண்，cold，and ரூ ๆீ，water； cold water，water generally．In common language பச்னのத்தண்ணீர் is cold，literally，green or raw water；so called because it has not been boiled．
 cleansing；the act of cleaning the teeth．



 דiols，sub．a younger brother，a younger male first cousin ；used also，in familiar discourse，by any person to one much his junior．
すН
 A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 110.
ஏ ero，sub．the head，a principal．
 cloth，or properly the warp before it is crossed by the woof；a turban．＂Linge de trente coudées，dont on ceint la tête．＂M．S．Dict．
ד几レ，sub．（नप：）penance．
 to totter，to stumble，to make a false step，to err．
 be fatigued，to be sinking from weariness．
 cept，beside．A．G．Part 3 of Sect． 100.
 compass with the arms，to embrace．
 to undulate，to shake（as water in a vessel which is moved）．
 to be relaxed, to be infirm-feeble-decrepid.
 be fettered.
 to fetter the legs of an animal when turned out to feed, to fetter generally.

Б它டம், sub. (धよरं) ) charity, virtue, such as leads to good works.
 man of good works.
Б бण த் ஏ бण one by one, separately.

த $\Pi$ க்
 come against, to butt, to dash against ; to attain.
 v.a. to support, to endure; to ward off; to lean upon.

 saddle to the bridle or halter; a bearing rein.
தா ண் டு ம் Color, v. a. to jump over, to skip over, to surmount.
 a melioration; adj. well.

ஏ $T$ ס்，reflect．pron．himself，herself，itself．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 57.

牙 $\dot{(B}$ ，sub．abuse，scolding，imprecation．
Фூ ண்உணण，sub．a kind of bench made of brick or mud， and usually occupying the portico and outside of an Indian house．


が ナ oir，sub．abundance；adj．abundant，numerous， thick or in crowds．
 possessions；dignity ；talent．
 （ तिर्यक्यक）to wander，to vacillate．
 twist a rope，to turn a handmill．
 to steal．
ஜூரூபடு，sub．a theft．
 verbially，again．A．G．Part 6 of Sect． 96.
 v．n．to turn，to return，to turn back．
 mind；the will（of God－of a king－of any great personage）．
தூ

जक न्ण மं，sub．（दिनं）a day．
ज
 more commonly used with respect to animals than men． ஏீ व் م，sub．evil ；especially death．
कृ，sub．fire．＂Au Maduré，ne se dit que du feu de l＇incendie．＂M．S．Dict．
 sharpen；to beat rice from its husk．

 settled or cleared up，to finish，to cease；to be cured．
 to finish，to settle（a dispute，an account），to expiate （an offence），to pay a debt；Lat．luere；to correct．
தூなの த் $\Phi$ ம்，sub．（तीथं）water，usually holy water．
 an award of arbitrators．
Фீ ரำ மா वण ம்，sub．a decision，a decree．
ஜூரீ லை，sub．a judgment of condemnation or ac－ quittal，a sentence of death．
Бீロ 2000, sub．an evil action，ill luck．

 to begin．
 தே ல்ーப ூூ Cூச்，v．a．to follow，to pursue．
 pant，to throb，to struggle，to twitch or be convulsed．

あ／ロー，sub．the thigh．
 to wipe．
 to dare，to venture to do．
த
（）ண்ர் ம்，sub．a piece，a morsel．
Б）ண்（C，sub．a piece，a morsel．

தرரீத ம்，sub．（दुरितं）misfortune，evil，calamity．


 to yield，to warp，to shrink，to bend．＂Au Maduré， le debiteur，qui＇ne peut payer，être a la merci de son creancier．＂M．S．Dict．
E out ovf，spelt usually，Gु ovf，sub．a drop．
 leap，to skip，to jump for joy．
ब）ウ் 几 न न्ण ம்，sub．（दुर्，particle implying＇ill，वचनं， speech）abuse，improper language．
Б／ச் $ய$ ம்，sub．affliction，calamity，adversity．
Бூ க் மம்，sub．sleep．
 டேே ס்，v．a．to lift，to weigh，to carry suspended， to lend the hand to raise one who is fallen．
தூ to sleep．


末ちなに，adj．（दूरं）far，distant．
Бrவு $\triangle$ த to strew lightly．

C巨
 know，to understand；to select．Frequently used
 it is known to me，i．e．I know．
Gேர，sub．a street．

 be clear，to grow clear．
 to sprinkle，to strew，to sow．
 snap or break off；to splash about as water when beaten；to start（the eye out of the head），to break （water against rocks）；v．$a$ ．to fire pellets from a

 தேய்க்கி v．a．to scrub，to clean by rubbing．
Бே～णं，sub．（देवः）a deity．
 God；used adverbially，signifies by chance，or rather the Lat．divinitus．
 comforted，to take courage，to rally．
 sole，to animate．
க ஏ ס்，sub．honey．
 prick，to sew，to penetrate，both lit．and metaph．
 v．n．to hang down．
 to bind，to tie；to follow．
 v．a．to touch．
 v．a．to make to adhere；to string flowers．
6も，$\pi$＂央，sub．a large vase，a trough．
 a Teloogoo word．
G $5 \pi$ 的，sub．the belly，the paunch．
 body makes when falling on the ground or into water．

 டே ்்，v．a．to immerse．
G．⿹丁口OO，sub．skin，leather，the pod or husk of seeds， the peel of fruit，the skin of kernels ；Lat．cutis．
 CேO்ல，v．n．to appear，to suggest itself（to the judgment，imagination or senses）．

6ஏT थロ ட ，sub．（दोष：）a sin，malignity，whether physical or moral．
 ந க்கு டே ס்，v．a．to lick．

 poisonous serpent．
நபக் to walk，to take place，to be usual，to succeed．
Б $\operatorname{b}$ ，$s u b$ ．the middle．
Б $\varnothing レ$ ，sub．walk，gait，mien．
 of a house．
万 कू，sub．（नदी）a river．
 verence，adoration．
的，fear；coaxing and threatening．
Бoior，adj．good．
 temper ；good fortune，happiness，good conduct．
ந๑ட்，sub．（नवं）newness；adj．new；the number nine，marked thus，$\sigma_{0}$ ．
万 ச்ல்ட
ந б்் $\triangleq \dot{L}$
方けசレ்，sub．（नाश：）destruction，extinction．

万ा habitant，the head of a village or district．
I万 $T$
 for several．
■ー used sometimes for the distance walked in that time．
I五 oit，sub．a natural day of twenty－four hours．

 to stink．



 هُ © ，a sort；different kinds，all sorts，in all ways．

 ascertain，to verify，to be convinced of．
 eternal，continual．
官向
 மீடீத்தம்，sub．（निमितं）cause，sake，a motive；an augury．

 grow full．
 மலレம, sub. a place, the ground, the soil, the land.
 and ढோ to be established.
 $0 \geq$ aucor, $\%$ n. to stand, to stay, to be durable. Tb $\biguplus \sigma^{\circ}$, sub. a shade or shadow ; metaph. protection. ரア $\wedge$ ص, sub. colour.
 v. a. to make to stand, to stop; to place or set up.



 Cே o்r, v.n. to be accomplished or fulfilled: (sacrifice or prayer).

 to think.
 place in the local ablative to express motus à loco: as,
 the church. A. G. Part 2 of Sect. 49.
 ரீ க் ©ே ன், v. a. to reject, to remove, to leave out, to do away, to subtract.
 retire; to wear off, to come off.
 stretch forth，to protract．
நீ कं，sub．（नीति）justice，truth．
ரீத்தட்，see நு த் தம்．


โో
நீ ケ゚，sub．water，urine．
நீOVT ம．sub．length．
 enter crouching，to creep in．
（E）$\sigma$ Or，sub．an end，extremity，tip．
БTN；num．a hundred；marked thus，м．
五 thus，м м ¢－
 the mind，the soul，the will，the conscience．
6万5（1）
CIDLi，sub．ghee，melted butter．
 to break down with noise，to crush，to pound，to crack（the fingers）．
 Cேण்テ，v．n．to be squeezed，to be crowded．
6゙リヒூレப，sub．fire．
C万oio 2 ，sub．rice，before it is freed from the husk， in India called by the English Paddy．
 v．n．to wriggle，to writhe．

டேசம்，sub．affection；virtuous love．
 elegance；adj．beautiful，neat，elegant．
டேォ ம்，sub．time，occasion；lateness；a crime or fault． நேம் ピ，sub．a vow．

 lame；used adjectively，lame．
 to ache or smart；to be sick；Lat．dolere．
நேT வム，sub．sickness，pain．

பあが，sub．day，correlative with 厅 $\pi$ ，night．
$ப$ ம்கம்，sub．（पक्षः）the side．
しキ，sub．hunger．
レモ，sub．（पशु：）in Sanscrit this word signifies an animal in general，but in Tamul by antonomasia，an ox，or， more commonly，a cow：thus in Italian the word animale is used colloquially for a hog．


 to be dim or overcast，as the countcnance or eyes of a dying man．
$\omega$ ஞ்சாரம，sub．the age of a horse or bullock．
$山$ 官ச，sub．cotton，wool．
ール to spread．
$\sqcup\llcorner$ ，sub．a measure，a manner，degree；the step of a door．A．G．Sect． 153.
 to learn ；to read，to chant，to recite．
 to cause to learn，to teach．Governs two Accusatives．
 to be the patient in an action．A．G．Sect． 76 and 107. U官官たの，sub．a bed，a couch．
 lie down．
 cause to suffer．A．G．Sect． 107.
 Soodras or cultivators；synomymous with $\llcorner$ ovt ovs．
 tion，partiality；the side．

 villages．＂M．S．Dict．
L＇LC \％ros，sub．the state of fasting，or rather，of subsisting on very light diet；regimen．
Шணை மி，sub．（पण்）a fanam；a silver coin of which
 The fanam varies in value in different parts；at

Madras it is equal to about $2 \frac{1}{8} d$ ．There are like－ wise gold fanams，chiefly in use on the Western side of the Peninsula：the word is also used，like the Lat．nummus，for money in general．
 to stoop，to lower or humble one＇s self．
யоை
$山$ ண்பாケம்，sub．one of a peculiar sect of Shaivas， who，though not Brahmans，devote their lives to religion and subsist on charity．
 ேேேன்，v．a．to make，to do．

யத』கைதーム to be in a hurry，to be over hasty．
 v．n．to crouch，to skulk for the purpose of concealment．
 v．n．to palpitate，to pant．
レத் $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ ，sub．（みनि：）piety，faith．
■ Б Б，num．ten；marked thus，$山$ ：sometimes used in－ definitely，as யத் தノயேேケ゚，a number of persons．

Lய யம ம்，sub．（ प्रयाणं）a journey．
யய ந Бே ס்，def：v．when used separately，it has only the past tense；but it is generally employed in conjunction
 क $\triangle$ Б；I feared．
பட்，sub．（ मयं）fear．

யயケケ，sub．grain of various sorts，as growing in the fields，legumes or pulse．
レケLO，adj．（परम）great，grand；never used but incomposition． யTLロイ ம் ஏ ס்，sub．a simpleton．
レケケ ்் ஜூ，sub．inattention，careless gaping，absence of manner．
 a joke，drollery，pleasantry，mockery．
レTア ் டே ஏ ம்，sub．（परिद्देद）total destruction；used adverbially，with a negative，it denotes positive refusal， and may be rendered absolutely not，positively not．
LTアLO OVT ம்，sub．（परिमल：）a pleasing odour．
 $a d v$ ．until．
Lov，adj．different，several，many．

யமட，adj．old，from ய■区டம，age．
யமம்，sub．a ripe fruit．
யட த த，sub．a hay or straw band．
L®மபப，sub．a brown colour，properly the colour of dead leaves．
Lo U区OLO；what is old，not recent，ancient；cold rice boiled the preceding night and usually forming the morning meal．
■ort - ort，a natural word，expressing the glimmer of twilight，the glitter of a spangle．
Lờ OVT Li．s，sub．a hollow，a valley，a depth，a hole．

ய上 ऊ் கூ
 to obtain possession by seizure ；to pillage；to cull ； to pounce on．
 v．a．to light，to set fire to．
 to seize，to take；to overtake；to kindle，to excite；to attach one＇s self to；to consider，to take into account．

レイக்கயம்，sub．（ भाग्यं）happiness，good fortune．
 Areca（Areca Catechu）．
$\amalg \pi \mathscr{C}$ ，sub．suffering，pain，misfortune．
 to sing．
$\amalg イ 4-\dot{\square}$ intermitting showers．
$\amalg \pi$ 丩－்்，sub．a grandfather．
$L \pi$ ，- ，sub．a part，the half．
$\omega T$ ，sub．a mat；a sail，which in India is frequently made of matting．
 and $n$ ．to strike upon，to play upon（as a water engine on a fire），to leap upon（as a tiger on his prey）；to flow；to be mixed or shot（as one colour with another in a cloth）．
 weight in general，importance．
 the right side．
 v．a．to see，to notice，to examine．
$\ldots \pi \sum_{0}$ ，sub．a kind of parasitical plant（Asclepias volubilis）．
LT oi，sub．milk．
S்ஜチ，sub．（ भिक्ष）alms．
LSட க் க் to seize，to lay hold of，to catch．
 v．a．to pluck out，to depose，to turn out．
$\varsigma$ бor $\dot{\circ}$ ，sub．a corpse．

 coherently（as one in a delirium）．
$\varsigma$ ज $T$ ，sub．（ पिता）a father．
ழநதூ to be behind．
 $v . a$ ．to astonish，to astound，to amaze．
L厅T L ண ণ்்，sub．（ ब्राहण：）a brahman．
பのルக் Gு，a natural word，expressive of the sound and force of a blow；whack！
 v．n．to gain a livelihood，to subsist ；to recover from sickness．
$\mathscr{S} \subseteq \subseteq$ ，sub．the after part；used adverbially，behind， afterwards．
 to be born，to spring，to proceed，to arise．
レロயத்சம்，sub．（ प्रपञ्ञ ）the world，all nature．
 Coப व்，v．n．to set out on a journey．
 trouble，pains．
LSレーム，sub．birth，nativity．
$\llcorner\dot{\square}-\mathbb{1}$（b）postposition，governs a dat．after，since．
 $\left\llcorner\dot{\varrho} \triangleq \sigma_{0}\right.$, sub．a rent or fissure．
L ப ণ்ப ப，sub．what is after or behind；often used adverbially．
 $q . v$. to retract，to intermit，to recede．

ட ס்் உゥण，adv．moreover；often used in conversation as an expletive．
 tear，to rend．


U
ப あ あ，sub．smoke．
 to smoke or emit smoke．
 v．causal，to cause to smoke，to expose to smoke．
 v．a．to bury，whether a corpse or treasure．
 leaf；tobacco．
Чண் ணூடய்，sub．（पुण्यं）virtue，a good action．
以鸟，adj．new．
ப审 தூ，sub．（ बुध्यि：）sense，wisdom，understanding．
ப்் ছூ மा ণ்，sub．（ बुध्रिमान्）a wise or sensible man．
 v．n．to roll about，to wallow，to burst its banks （a river）．
பரூ உ 夭்，sub．（ पुरष：）a husband．
படோகதம்，sub．a prophecy or thing predicted．
படரா क क ס்，sub．（ पुरोहित：）a family priest，or an astrologer who predicts lucky and unlucky days， and details the circumstances contained in the ய ஞ்சாたகம் or almanack．
$\sqcup \mathcal{O}$ ，sub．a tiger，any animal of the tiger kind．
யo் or பஸ் ๙2，sub．grass．
 and ஈヶケண ம்，कारणं，a cause；an extraneous cause．
 and சம sect．＂Ordinairement on distingue deux sortes de ச ¢ cette distinction．Les six interieures sont，\＆c．see the word 2 ப ச
terieures sont，1．Covィゥтயைம்，peu connue． 2．பத்தゲ，secte de Buddha．3．சட ண ケ゚，secte， aujourd＇hui fort odieuse，qui adore உூூ எ वं ：c＇est de cette secte que sont sortis la plûpart des livres de sciences．4．டீட மாi் உஉம்．5．பத்சケாத் की円，secte de la cinquième nuit，parceque，lors qu＇il y a cinq vendredis a un mois，ils celebrent la nuit du cinquieme avec de grandes abominations．6．6ルール உルதூடの 5 ，secte des phantastiques qui n＇admettent rien de réel，excepté peut－être Dieu．＂．M．S．Dict．
 not in doors ；used adverbially，elsewhere．


$\forall \cup レ \in$ ，sub．a side，the outside．
ப नor $\dot{0}$ ，sub．water．
$\leftrightarrows$ ，sub．a flower．
 and $\dot{\square}$ नण $\dot{\circ}$ ，वनं，a grove；a garden in a grove．
 hispida．Thnnb．）．
 smear，to daub；to anoint．
$\leftrightarrows 20 \%, s u b$ ．（पूजT）worship；which，as performed in a Hindoo temple，consists in decorating，anointing and making offerings to the idol．Sacred music accompanies this ceremony；the officiating Brahmans chant appropriate Hymns to the Deity；and the Courtezans attached to the establishment propitiate his favour by a solemn dance．

பச்சிம்，sub．（पूड्यं）veneration，respect；as an adj． venerable；Gr．ェء $\mu \nu$ òs．
$\bigsqcup$ ம்்（6），sub．a shrub，a bush，a plant．
 litter adorned with flowers for removing the dead．
 and $n$ ．（पूर ）to fill；to rejoice．

Cேண்，sub．a damsel，a woman；the female of quadrupeds． Cய ண் $\operatorname{Cb}$ ，sub．a woman．




CLUナf，sub．a name；also frequently used for a person； though，when it has this meaning，it is more correct to spell it டே ケ゚．



 （in arithmetic）；to sweep．

 an inspiration；a sigh．
CLOம，sub．（बलं）force，power，strength．
 to obtain，to beget；to bear（a child）；to be worth；


Cேச் or டேச்சு，sub．a word，a speech，a rumour．
 speak，to talk．
 village．
 v．a．to cherish，to nurture．
CL®O G，sub．an idiot，a fool．
டேை 6 டை，sub．folly，simplicity，idiotism．
டேケ゚，sub．a person．

ธ๐ - ，sub．a bag，a sack，a purse．

டோ ீூ，sub．a bullock－bag；an ox－load．＂A Mysore， c＇est une mesure de grains qui contient trois ซのலக் ळ๐．＂M．S．Dict．
GLTT．
 டேס்，v．a．to hatch，to sit on eggs；to fry．
 ரூநதூூே்்，v．n．to agree（respecting wages）； to consent．
CレTの்ペイレப，sub．evil，a mishap．
$6 \amalg \pi \mathbb{5}$ ，sub．the sun；time．
 v．a．to brook，to endure；to pardon．
டோ ס்，sub．gold，a gold piece，a Pagoda．
 to go．A．G．Part 2 of Sect．109．

Gோ க் க б்，sub．a traveller．
 to make to go，to make to pass（time）．
டோக்ஞ ஞ ，sub．an excuse，a frivolous excuse，an evasion． டோ ச бण டं，sub．（ मोजनं）food，a meal．
 v．a．to throw ；to place．A．G．Part 1 of Sect． 106. CேT Б，sub．time；used chiéfly in composition．A：G． Sect． 152.
டோ Бノட，v．def．3rd pers．neut．fut．it is enough． A．G．Sect． 82.
CLTTLOLル，phrase，go to，friend；Lat．agedum．
 to be sufficient．
 end of a cloth．
டேTのーーேோのーCோ Co，infin．used adverbially，
 like．

ட க б்，sub．a son；ட க ơT，a daughter．
ம का $T$ ，adj．（महानू or महा）great，grand，mighty． டक ロー
 ட ட டேப்்，v．n．to rejoice．
மகம்ச் ம，sub．delight，pleasure．
Lமレレレ ơT orf，sub．the kitchen of a Pagoda or Choultry．

Lம்ம்，sub．（मठ：）a sort of convent，where holy men． dwell together retired from the world．
Lமـ，sub．the lap，the bosom ；Lat．gremium．
 die，to perish．
மூールன்，sub．a dunce，an idiot．
மامـ，sub．a simpleton．
மப்ச，sub．a limit，a bound，a measure．A．G．Sect． 150.
 to smell sweetly，to emit a sweet odour．
ம $\varnothing$ ம，sub．an agreeable odour．
ம ண்，sub．earth，ground．
 estimate，to appraise．

 prayer．
மயய்கம்，sub．a swoon；a reverie，a bewildered or bewitched state．
மナ ம Loos ou，sub．cheapness，an easy rate．

 the back；supinely，thrown on one＇s back．
மூ ப
 LNo，sub．a foal；also the young of certain other animals when affixed to their respective names，as みம்（B） டロカァ，a lamb．
 to arrest, to stop, to detain.
LO NOய Ơ, verbal sub. an arrest, a detention.
Lons, adj. another, the next.
 to oppose, to disobey, to contradict, to reject, to refute.
 q.v. anew, over again.

LOQLOTL®, sub. comp. of LOM, q.v. and GLOT ゆЮ; a word; an answer.
 उत्तं ; an answer.
 v. $a$. to conceal, to hide.

1000 L
上

 mind.
 (मनुष्य:) a man.
 of the house, a housewife, a wife.
 a wife.
 டெர், va. to beseech, to entreat.
மார் உஉம், sub. (मांसं) flesh, meat; applied also to the flesh of fish.

Lor $\operatorname{cb}^{\text {b }}$ ，sub．an ox，a cow．
 v．n．to be entangled，to adhere，to catch．
 to be able and willing；I will not．A．G．Sect．79， and Note in Page 89.
டாத்தூரம，$a d v$ ．（ माர்ं）only．A．G．Part 1 and 2 of Sect． 151.
மா ம்சம்，sub．（मांसं）flesh，meat；applied also to the flesh of fish．
மイ to languish，to die．
LorT 「 ப，spelt also Lor ั，sub．the breast，the chest．

மெ வட，infin．with the particle உடம from டமகக $上$ Б，to increase；greatly．
 to increase，to exceed；to grow proud．
 float（as a raft）．
 to tread under foot，to stamp on．
 a wild animal．
டம உல்்ச்்，spelt also மீடのச்ச்்，sub．（मेच्ठ：）a fool，one who wants common sense．
டு ண்டு，wineiyech．and LீOVTவடம，infin．both used

 to turn，to take a turn，to change．
மீ ண்，sub．a fish．
 $q . v$ a bridle．
ए० $\llcorner, s u b$ ．（ मुखं）the face，the visage，the countenance：
巨ே ்்ーடு கர் டூ ்்，v．a．to smell．
एமகா万ம゙ナம்．sub．an origin，a motive，a cause：


 time of ending，i．e．of death．
 fortunate time（for any purpose）．

 fastened in a tuft at the top of the head．
 to finish，to terminate；also to be platted or knotted．
டுடுக்க்，sub．a lane，an alley without a thoroughfare．
 ผ $\Omega$ 包；to the end，entirely．
டுルஉ，verbal adj．cutting or knocking（one leg against another），limping．
ローபூப，sub．an egg．

Cow Co muttering．
 sum of money）；stock in trade；$a d j$ ．the first；㛚 $\Phi$ Oルル
 beginning with to－day，i．e．from henceforth．
CO E／G，sub．the back．
ட ண் த $\uparrow$ キ，sub．a turban；a word in use among． Mahrattas and Musselmans．
 used adverbially，before．

 or the knee，according as it may be prefixed to the word

 $a d v$ ．all，altogether，wholly．
 v．n．to spring up，to shoot up，to grow．
Co oir ont，sub．a thorn，a spur，a fish－bone．

 to break．
 v．a．to break．

 to grumble，to mutter．
（20） 20 ，sub．a time；Fr．fois；a turn or alternation；a custom，a rite；a relationship．
 injuries．
我 in in，sub．the open court in an Indian house．
 as respects time or place．
டு ச்்டைச゚，sub．pl．forefathers，ancestors：

டு कं © ，sub．the nose ；also used for the beak of birds， the mouth－piece of a trumpet，the lip of a lamp．
பு ச்ச்，sub．an inspiration or inhalement．
டு $\square$ ס்，sub．a blockhead，a fool．
 cover up，to shut，to close，to conceal．
புீ்தூரம，sub．（मूंテ्र）urine：
டு ケ゚ ந் ஞூ，sub．（मूर्नि：）a body，a person，a god．
ธு®உை，sub．a corner（of a room or building）；a quarter or Rhumb．
［Cㅇำ？，sub．deprived of an ear；with a broken neck （a bottle）．
டு ்்으，num．three ；marked thus $\sqrt{2}$ ．
டமத் த，adj．much，very．
GLoLi，sub．truth．
GLo ơт OVT，adv．gently．
CLO B, sub．a hillock，a rising ground．
 to feed，to graze．
 v．a．to feed（a flock）．
Coov，sub．the upper part；used as a postposition，above， upon，after．A．G．Sect． 147.
 Gே ்i，v．n．to crowd together，to swarm as bees． டமイチレ்，sub．difficulty，danger；deceit．
CடT டு，written also ■ு க டு，sub．the roof of a house．
 an ox without horns，or with only the stumps of the horns remaining．

फ安 ，sub．（युत्ति：）sense，wit，attention．

Cuル क $\dot{6}$ ，sub，（ योग：）union，conjunction of the stars．
 decorum．

ナイチイ，sub．（ गाजा）a king．




 modesty，and Сே டு，loss ；disgrace，shame，a shame－ ful action．
Covத் தூ or のஞ் மூ，sub．dung．
 अादि，first，and अन्त，final；from one end of the world to the other，universally．

๑ூ ๘，sub．a manner，a mode；a kind，a species． ๑धणण ம்，sub．（वचनं）speech．＂Paroles qui font un sens．＂M．S．Dict．

 to transude，to drip down．
 Сேס்，v．a．to revere，to adore，to salute with respect．



๑ய山のロロ，sub．meadow land，fit for the cultivation of rice．

 used adverbially，in the sequel，in the course of time； continually．
ローエ $ル 1$ ，sub．an income，receipt，revenue．几ルT，sub．tribute．

 come ；to be attainable．A．G．Part 1 of Sect．110， and Part 2 of Sect． 106. ーヒூஉロம்，sub．（वर्ष：）a year． உールம்，sub．the right side；adj．right（not left）． ouos，sub．pain，spasm．
 $\Omega \sqcup$ ，sub．a way，a road；metaph．the manner of doing any thing．
のழுச்சாザ，sub．a public road，a beaten path．

 bring up，to educate．
ou ort \＆\＆sub．a house，a house or houses in one enclosure．
 of the Pariars，who，though considered vile by the other castes，have various gradations of rank among themselves．
 v．$n$ ．to be parched or dried up，by fire－the sun－a fever，\＆c．
உம்கம்，sub．（वर्ग：）a sort or kind．
 business．
 v．n．to grow dry，to be dried up．
๑ルा क नण மं，sub．（वाहनं）a vehicle，a conveyance． Usually applied to the cars and animals on which
idols are placed，and on which the Deities which they represent are supposed to ride．
 v．a．to receive from another＇s hand；to buy．A．G． Part 1 of Sect． 110.

oบTテキஜr，sub．an odour．
 v．a．to read ；to play on stringed instruments．


ourtus，sub．the mouth ；the opening of a bag－of a wound，\＆c．
ourrf，sub．a thong，reins；those enumerated as be－



 Б）Coఒ oir，v．a．to praise，to wish prosperity to．
 OLTM，sub．a way，a manner；never used alone；gene－ rally in composition zoith the demonstrative pronoun．
 speech．
 にசチா ர 2000，sub，（ विचारणT）consideration．
 solicitude．
 டே त்т，v．$a$ ．to think of，to care for；to provide respecting；to enquire into．
 － $2 S$ ®
 especial．
OSOF，sub．a time or bout；a blow ；a spring．
 to rise（as the sun），to break forth（as the dawn）．
 quit，to leave，to abandon；to open（the mouth）． A．G．Part 2 of Sect． 109.
$\alpha S$ Cb 5 ，sub．a carawansary，an inn．
 lowing its own vineiyech．to abandon entirely，to set at liberty．
$\sigma \leqslant$ बण ，sub．（ विध：）a kind，a sort，a manner． $\sigma S$ क，sub．（विधि：）destiny，fate．
 demain．
$\Omega \subseteq \square \sigma$ ，sub．an ornament，a specimen of art，a
 elegant．
のSLT Li，sub．a detail，a particular account．
 merchandize．
जSLルルルパ，sub．（वापारी）a merchant． o 2 な Oi，sub．a finger，a thumb，a toe．
 to spread, to stretch, to extend; metaph. to amplify or relate at large.
$\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{S}$,
 டேன், v. a. to desire.



 avoid, to flee from.
$02 \infty 00$, sub. a price, a value.

 to knock; to dash out of another's hand.

 awake.
$\Omega S \sqcup \dot{-}$ Lortin, adv. staringly, in a staring manner.
 to fall.

 to swallow up: only applied to animals, or inanimate objects personified.

 desire.
 CயO்，v．n．to grow stiff or erect（as the ears of a hare）．
$\Omega s$ © ，sub．a question，an interrogation．
 strike or dart（as rays）；to blow（as the wind）；to stream forth（as an odour）．
 $\sigma \mathscr{\square}$ ©,$~ s u b$ ．a house ；the squares on a chess board．

Cou © ，adj．（वहु）many，much，very．
Gூச டம T оण ம்，sub．（ वहुमानं）an honour，a present from a superior．
GOU可 ovt，sub．rage．
 டேப்்，v．n．to grow angry．

 थाアのङाT ơT，q．v．a chopper or bill．
Gour－bowort，sub．an open field or plain；Goun E ک OVคルルイ
 v．a．to cut，to hew，to dig，to engrave．
 from டேக ழ தூ，q．v．ana நீケ゚，q．v．hot water． GoபயSO்，spelt also Gouinusoi，sub．heat of the sun， glare，sunshine．
G．ou ovf，sub．an open space，a field；adj．open， public．

Gou orfoss（b）का D 5，v．a．comp．of Couls，q．v．
 manifest．

Cou arbus，sub．whiteness，the colour white．
GOUS LO OO，$a d$ ．in vain，emptily，without ad－ vantage，without foundation．
 Betel）．
Coصक ம．，sub．（वेग：）swiftness，impetuosity，haste，heat， anger．
 be hot，to burn．
Cேர்ூーあ，sub．a royal tiger．
Cூஉ゚ロட，sub．（वेष्ट）a cloth of four cubits．
Cேடை ட்，or more properly Coய ண்（1）ம，used imper－
 it is desired．A．G．Sect． 78.
๑ேண்பாம்，neg．impers．verb，it need not be，it must not be，it is not desired．


 டே ס்，v．a．to wish，to desire，to pray．
டேノ゚ロロの，sub．sweat．
Coueov，sub．work，labour，a business．
Cowथrvt，sub．a time，an opportunity，an occasion． Cேை，adj．separate，different，other．
Couㄴuル，infin．used adverbially，from Counl（b） க $\triangle$ ，to change ；separately．
 of Cou or oiv, heat, and ஈr○レம, q.v. the hot season.
 to keep; to place, to lay, to put, to set.


 the sake of argument).

## ANALYSIS.

4n+4inas

## CONTRACTIONS USED IN THE ANALYSIS.

| Abl. | Ablative Case. Accusative Case. | Pagh. | Paghupadam or Derivative Noun. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adj. | Adjective. | Part. | Participle. |
| Adv. | Adverb. | Past | Past Tense. |
| A. G. | Anderson's Grammar. | Pers. | Person or Personal. |
| C. Abl. | Causal Ablative Case. | P.Dem.Pron.Proximate Demonstra- |  |
| Comp. | Compound. |  | tive Pronoun. |
| Conj. | Conjunction | Pl. | Plural Number. |
| Cop. Conj. | . Copulative Conjunction. | P.N. | Proper Name. |
| Dat. | Dative Case. | Pres. | Present Tense. |
| Defect. | Defective. | Refl | Reflective. |
| Der. | Derived from. | R.Dem.Pron.Remote Demonstrative |  |
| Deriv | Derivative. |  | Pronoun. |
| Fem. | Feminine. | S. | Section in Anderson's |
| Fin. | Final. |  | Grammar. |
| Fut. | Future Tens | S. | Social Ablative Case. |
| Gor | Governed by | Sing. | Singular. |
| Hon. | Honorific Form. | Sub. | Substantive. |
| I. Abl. | Instrumental Ablativ | V. | Verb. |
| I. C. W. | In Construction with. | Vett. | Vett-ttoomeiporool, or |
| Imp | Imperative Mood. |  | Noun, with the form of |
| Impers. | Impersonal Verb. |  | the Nominative Case |
| In. | Initial. |  | and the signification of |
| Ind. | Indicative Mood |  | the Oblique or Geni- |
| Infin. | Infinitive Mood |  | tive. A. G. S. 26. |
| Interj. | Interjection | Vett.Togh.Vett-ttoomeittoghei, the |  |
| Interrog. | Interrogative. |  | Oblique, or Aorist, |
| L. Abl. | Local Ablative |  | Case. A. G. S. 43. |
| Masc. | Masculine. | Vin. | Vineiyechcham of the |
| Neg. | Negative. |  | past tense, sometimes |
| Neut. | Neuter. |  | called Gerund. A. G. |
| Nom. | Nominative Cas |  | S. 72. |
| Ord. | Ordinal. | Vineik. | Vineikkoorrippoo orCon- |
| P. | Part of a Section in Anderson's Grammar. |  | jugated Derivative. <br> A. G. S. 126. |
| P. Adj. | Pronoun Adjective. | Voc. | Vocative Case. |

The numeral letters followed by figures mark a reference to the sentences and words of the Analysis: thus, "see II. 7," signifies, see the seventh word of the second sentence.

The dependence of Adjectives and Participles on the Substantives which they qualify, is not always stated: and, in like manner, I have not deemed it necessary to notice obvious cases of grammatical concord.

When one word depends on, or qualifies another, and yet is undeclined, I have called the former in construction with the latter, to distinguish this case from that wherein there is a conformity of gender, number, \&c. which I have expressed by the word agreement.

## ANALYSIS

OF

## THE FIRST STORY.

## I.

There was ${ }^{5} \mathrm{a}^{3}$ Gooroo ${ }^{4}$ called ${ }^{2}$ Paramārtan. ${ }^{1}$

 which word it may therefore be considerd in apposition.
 and 2 of S. 103; the fin. 2 cut off,* A. G. S. 13.



[^45]verbal pagh．masc．from உமை $\triangleq$ Б，A．G．P． 1 of S．113，

 A．G．Note in Page 42，and P． 2 of S． 66.

## II．

Five persons，${ }^{7}$ called ${ }^{6}$ Matti，Madeiyan，Pēdei，Mileichan and Mōōdan，${ }^{5}$ were ${ }^{9}$ as disciples，${ }^{8}$ to do ${ }^{4}$ service ${ }^{3}$ at his ${ }^{1}$ com－ manding．${ }^{2}$
${ }^{1}$ थルケ゚，r．dem．pron．A．G．S．43，and Note in Page


 sub．sing．nom．put for acc．gov．by the v．Gேயu～；the



 p．n．are connected by the cop．conj．உ $\llcorner$ ，which follows each；they are placed in apposition with $\approx ๙ \backsim$ ro，through
 I．2．${ }^{7} \approx \frown$ ケ゚，num．deriv．A．G．P． 2 of S．136，pl．nom．
 キீஉி ס்，sub．pl．nom．rendered adverbial by the addition

 precedes this word，＊A．G．S．14．

[^46]
## III．

These ${ }^{1}$ all six，${ }^{2}$ having gone ${ }^{9}$ on foot ${ }^{3}$ in the ways ${ }^{8}$ of the villages，${ }^{7}$ to enquire for ${ }^{6}$ other ${ }^{4}$ disciples，${ }^{5}$ in coming ${ }^{12}$ again ${ }^{10}$ to the Mattam，${ }^{11}$ one ${ }^{13}$ day，${ }^{14}$ in the time ${ }^{17}$ of the third ${ }^{15}$ watch，${ }^{16}$ arrived ${ }^{21}$ at $\mathrm{a}^{18}$ river $^{19}$ bank．${ }^{20}$
${ }^{1}$（B）

 particle 2 － $\operatorname{L}^{\circ}$ is added to imply totality，A．G．P． 4 of S．140，the fin．Lo changed to $亢 亢, A, G . S .31 .{ }^{3}$ п $\pi$ бण
 and $\sqsubset \mathbb{\square} \square$ ，united，A．G．S．37，and rendered adverbial by the addition of the infin．\＆ש，see II．8．${ }^{4}\llcorner\underline{\cup} \triangleq$ ， adj．${ }^{5}$ שூஉイ க் க உovT，from キீஉด ס்，sub．pl．acc．gov．


 i．c．w．the sub．$\llcorner\sqcup \rho$ ，the in．क doubled，A．G．S． 22. ${ }^{8} \Omega \subseteq \rho$ ，sub．sing．nom．for l．abl．${ }^{9}$ CேTLU，from

 word literally signifies，＂having turned，＂but generally corresponds with the English＂again；＂the in．E is doubled，because the preceding word is considered as a vin．in ${ }^{3}$ ，of which，in fact，it is a contracted form，A．G．



 tically for the $l$ ．abl．the fin．ovt might have been changed to ண்，A．G．S．37．${ }^{15}$ டு ఠ்ர © மம，ord．adj．A．G．P． 2 of S．147，the fin．L changed to $\circ$ ס，A．G．S．31．${ }^{16} \neq \pi$ Lட，sub．sing．vett．i．c．w．Сேケ
 sub．sing．l．abl．A．G．P．4 of S．49．${ }^{18}$ ぬケ゚，num．adj． the in．$\sigma_{3}$ is lengthened，and the fin．2 cut off，A．G．P． 2 of S．134．${ }^{19}{ }^{2} \dot{\bullet} \triangleq \dot{L}_{0}, a d j$ ．formed from the sub．2上，
 from Ббण厅，sub．sing．dat．A．G．P． 3 of S．47．${ }^{21}$ Gசण்

 S． 19 ．

## IV．

The Gooroo ${ }^{9}$ thinking thus：${ }^{8}$＂This ${ }^{1}$ river ${ }^{2}$ is cruel；${ }^{3}$ there－ fore，${ }^{4}$ at the time ${ }^{6}$ that it is awake，${ }^{5}$ it cannot be passed；＂${ }^{7}$ having commanded ${ }^{11}$ Mileichan，${ }^{10}$ sent（him）${ }^{15}$ to examine ${ }^{14}$ the river＇s ${ }^{12}$ sleep．${ }^{13}$

 S． 125 and $126,3 r d$ pers．sing．neut．as a verb，agreeing



 comp．part．fut．used for the pres．A．G．P． 1 of S． 92 ，i．c．w． Goweortusoi．${ }^{6}$ Courovtusoiv，from Gouqur，sub．
sing. l. abl. A. G. P. 4 of S. 49 , the fin. or changed to $\stackrel{H}{ }$,
 neg. v. A. G. S. 76, comp. of कレக் $ఒ$, infin. from கபக்கリத, and யصT Б/, neg.v. 3rd pers. neut. from



 sub. sing. vett. togh. A. G. Note to Page 37, i. c. w. நு ஞ் $ஞ$
 v. சோ Фூக், the in. நந is dropped, A. G. S. $35 .{ }^{14}$ बேन




## V.

For this purpose, ${ }^{3}$ when he had kindled ${ }^{6}$ fire ${ }^{5}$ in a tobacco leaf ${ }^{3}$ chooroot, ${ }^{4}$ carrying along ${ }^{10}$ the firebrand, ${ }^{9}$ which he bore ${ }^{8}$ in his hand, ${ }^{7}$ without approaching ${ }^{13}$ the river, ${ }^{12}$ standing ${ }^{15}$ afar off, ${ }^{14}$ stretching (it) forth, ${ }^{16}$ he ${ }^{2}$ immersed ${ }^{18}$ it ${ }^{11}$ into the water. ${ }^{17}$
${ }^{1}$ थ $\sigma$ ®ூ G, from थ Б, r. dem. pron. sing. neut. dat. A. G. P. 5 of S. 47. ${ }^{2}$ (B)
 vett. i. c. W. சு ரூ능ㅇㅇ " sub. sing. l. abl. the in. F doubled, A. G. S. 26, the fin. ov changed to $\stackrel{\wedge}{0}, \mathbf{A}$. G. S. 36. ${ }^{5}$ Бூ, sub. sing. nom. for


used for vin. of the past. A. G. Note in Page 120, the in. $L$








 ${ }^{12}$ 2 500 , see IV. 12, acc.: in this instance, as the rule A. G. S. 14 is not observed, the vowel of is written in its initial form. ${ }^{13}$ थ ண்பா
 sub. used adverbially, the fin. $\llcorner$ is dropped, A. G. S. 32.
 ${ }^{16}$ எ
 ${ }^{18}$ தோட் த் 3 rd pers. sing. masc. agreeing with $\operatorname{BOL\sigma ்}$.

## VI.

He who was called ${ }^{9}$ Mileichan, ${ }^{8}$ perceiving that ${ }^{7}$ as soon as ${ }^{2}$ he immersed it, ${ }^{1}$ the water ${ }^{3}$ smoked ${ }^{6}$ with a hissing noise, ${ }^{45}$ hurrying, ${ }^{10}$ stumbling, ${ }^{11}$ falling ${ }^{12}$ (and) running, ${ }^{13}$ exclaimed, ${ }^{41}$ "Sir! Sir ${ }^{!4}$ it is not ${ }^{19}$ now ${ }^{17}$ the time ${ }^{18}$ to pass ${ }^{16}$ the river ${ }^{15} \mathrm{it}^{20}$ being
 serpent, ${ }^{26}$ smoking ${ }^{30}$ in fierce rage ${ }^{29}$ (and) leaping, ${ }^{31}$ it is indeed ${ }^{40}$ a wonder, ${ }^{39}$ that saving ${ }^{37}$ (my) life, ${ }^{36} I^{35}$ escaped ${ }^{38}$ from the fury with which ${ }^{34}$ it opposed ${ }^{33}$. me." ${ }^{32}$
${ }^{1}$ தோய்த் ஏ，see V．18，past part．i．c．w．உー ஜ்ா． ${ }^{2}$ உー $\llcorner$ が，sing．nom．used elliptically，for the $l$ ．abl．to denote celerity，A．G．P． 3 of S．149．${ }^{3}$ 玉 ண்ゥ ண๐ ரீ，
 S．117，the in．$\Phi$ changed to $\triangle$, A．G．S．33．${ }^{4}$ சு カ゚ ரீ， a natural，indeclinable word，A．G．Note to Page 85.
 ப毋ぁぁ $\triangle$ あ／，past verbal pagh．agreeing，in its capacity of $\%$ ．with $\Phi$ ண் ணr $\dot{\square}$ ，and，as a noun，nom．for acc．gov．


 எ ச்க் $\boldsymbol{\Perp}$ 5／，fut．verbal pagh．sing．nom．masc．in appo－







 indifferently．${ }^{15}$ 印地，see IV．2，acc．gov．by the $v$.




 V．1，nom．to the part．$\sigma$ ஸீ ீ ஞ $\Phi$ ，which，with the fol－ lowing noun，has a verbal capacity，according to a peculiar
construction，whereby the force of the relative，otherwise wanting in this language，is conveyed：thus，$\sqrt{\square}$ ס்

 from）the rage which it opposed to me．＂${ }^{21}$ のs Líg






 properly the root of the $v . \operatorname{LாO}$ as a particle of similitude，A．G．P． 2 of S． $100 .{ }^{28}$







 Gou（Govt，sub．sing．dat．gov．by the verbal Gம் $\mathcal{L}$ Cg．${ }^{35}$ 方 1 ס்す，see VI．22，nom．in regimen with Фயப

 past térbal pagh．as a verbal，in regimen with $\sqrt{5} \uparrow$ oor，and； as a noun，sing．nom．subject of the sub．v．understood；the
emphatic particle $\sigma$ is added，A．G．S．144．${ }^{39}$ थமூ சே山レ்， sub．sing．nom．predicate of the sub．v．understood，the fin．$\dot{L}$ is changed to $\sqrt{5}$, A．G．S．31．${ }^{40}$ ஏ $\pi$ ס்，emphatic



## VII．

To that the Gooroo，${ }^{2}$ saying，${ }^{10}$＂What ${ }^{5}$ can we ${ }^{4}{ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ against the divine mind，${ }^{3}$ we will wait ${ }^{9}$ a little ${ }^{7}$ time；${ }^{" 8}$ they sat down ${ }^{17}$ in a flowery grove ${ }^{16}$ in the vicinity，${ }^{18}$ which spread，${ }^{15}$ making ${ }^{18}$ a dark ${ }^{12}$ shade．${ }^{13}$



 P． 1 of S．57．${ }^{5}$ न व் סor，interrog．pron．used absolutely，
 $\infty \rightarrow$ 历็，v．fut．1st pers．pl．agreeing with $\sqrt{5} \pi \dot{L}^{\circ}$ ，the fin．
 sub．sing：nom．absolute，the fin．Le changed to $\hbar$, A．G．S．31．


 ఉை







 past 3rd pers．pl．gov．by थのケ゚ க O゙T，understood．

## VIII．

To pass ${ }^{3}$ the time ${ }^{2}$ there，${ }^{1}$ while ${ }^{10}$ each $^{8}$ was relating ${ }^{9}$ various ${ }^{6}$ particulars ${ }^{7}$ of this ${ }^{4}$ river，${ }^{5}$ he who was called Matti ${ }^{11}$ spoke as follows．${ }^{12}$
${ }^{1}$ था் கே，adv．${ }^{2}$ CேT L த，sub．sing．nom．for acc． gov．by டோக்க．${ }^{3}$ டோ க்க，from டோக்கை ロー， v．infin．A．G．P． 3 and 4 of S．73．${ }^{4}$（3）






 of S．106，comp．part．in its verbal capacity，agreeing with थ๑णण 』 סor，and，as an adj．in regimen with थovt




 pagh．neut．as to its verbal capacity，i．c．w．L．Lط CL $\amalg \Omega \sigma \dot{\sigma}$ ，and，as a substantive，nom．to the sub．v．under－ stood．

## IX．

＂I have heard ${ }^{12}$ my ${ }^{9}$ Grandfather，${ }^{10}$ many，many ${ }^{7}$ times ${ }^{\text {s }}$ relate，${ }^{11}$ both ${ }^{4}$ the cruelty ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{6}$ artfulness ${ }^{5}$ of this ${ }^{1}$ river．${ }^{2}$




 sing．nom．used elliptically for $p l . l . a b l .{ }^{9} \sigma$ סंの，from
 nom．placed absolutely with the infin．Gモル $\because$ ov．


 v．pres．lst pers．sing．

## X．

＂My ${ }^{1}$ Grandfather，${ }^{2}$ it may be，${ }^{5}$（was）a great ${ }^{3}$ Merchant．${ }^{*}$

 UTTP，sub．nom．predicate of the sub．$v$ ．understood．
 intransitively，A．G．P． 1 of S． 104.

## XI．

＂One day，${ }^{2}$ as both ${ }^{9}$ he ${ }^{1}$ himself ${ }^{3}$ and ${ }^{12}$ his ${ }^{10}$ companion，${ }^{11}$ driving ${ }^{13}$ two ${ }^{6}$ asses ${ }^{7}$ laden with ${ }^{5}$ salt ${ }^{3}$ bags，${ }^{4}$（and）descend－
ing ${ }^{16}$ into the mid ${ }^{14}$-river, ${ }^{15}$ were coming along; ${ }^{17}$ in order to relieve fatigue ${ }^{27}$ a little, ${ }^{26}$ as it was ${ }^{25}$ the summer ${ }^{23}$ season, ${ }^{24}$ they themselves ${ }^{28}$ bathed ${ }^{29}$ in the cool ${ }^{21}$ water, ${ }^{22}$ which was running ${ }^{20}$ up to ${ }^{19}$ (their) middles, ${ }^{18}$ and having halted ${ }^{32}$ the asses ${ }^{30}$ also, ${ }^{31}$ they washed (them). ${ }^{33}$

 sub. nom. for acc. gov. by $\sigma \underline{D} \triangle \rho \sigma 0$, the in. $L$ is doubled,




 छ $\pi$ סं, vett. togh. ${ }^{11}$ कू "L $T$ ovf, sub. sing. nom.








 sub. sing. nom. gov. by a sub. here used as a postposition, A. G. S. 150. ${ }^{20}$ ®(1) क $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$,


 sub. vett. ${ }^{24}$ 万 $\pi$ oiv, sub. sing. nom. placed absolutely

 or vin. of the pres, used absolutely. ${ }^{26} \mathcal{\sigma} \underline{\nu}, a d v$. the in. $f$ doubled, A. G. S. 22. ${ }^{27}$ (3OVT $\dot{\square}-T$, from

 coupled by the conj. 2 Lio, with the nom. to Govf



 it ought rather to have been changed to $\sqrt{5}$ A. G. S. 32, but it seems to be considered as a syllable of the pre-


 क doubled, A. G. S. 21.

## XII.

" Afterwards, ${ }^{1}$ when they passed ${ }^{3,4}$ to the further bank, ${ }^{2}$ they perceived, ${ }^{23}$ that ${ }^{22}$ the river ${ }^{7}$ had eaten ${ }^{8}$ all ${ }^{6}$ the salt, ${ }^{5}$ and, ${ }^{9}$ moreover, ${ }^{10}$ (that) it had ${ }^{20}$ miraculously ${ }^{17}$ drawn out ${ }^{20}$ and stolen ${ }^{21}$ all ${ }^{19}$ the salt, ${ }^{18}$ without opening ${ }^{16}$ in the least ${ }^{15}$ the mouths ${ }^{14}$ of the gunny bags ${ }^{13}$ which were well ${ }^{11}$ sewed. ${ }^{12}$

 ${ }^{3} 6$ ச்்
 from $\operatorname{B} \boldsymbol{\square}$ ம், sub. sing. l. abl. A. G. Note in Page 163.

 the addition of the particle 2 ，see A．G．Note in


 from defect．v．ฯo்ov，win．used adverbially，the fin，os
 rendered adverbial by the addition of the vin．wid A．G．
 ரூ and the part．of the sub．v．the in．G doubled， $2 \sim-1$ being pro－ perly a vin．in（3，A．G．S．21．${ }^{13}$ Gே $T$ बof 206 ，sub．vett．
 $a d v$. the in．$\sigma$ doubled，A．G．S．20，the fin． 5 changed
 neg．vin．A．G．P． 1 of S．75，i．c．w．ゅ๗．${ }^{17}$ थ光レ ELorinc sub．थ븐́ㄴ，rendered adverbial by the ad－
 のル $\frac{1}{} \dot{\circ}$, sub．nom．for acc．the fin．Lo changed to $\circ, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{G}$ ． S．31．${ }^{20}$ G夫イザ百

 （1）ஜーロ
 бor 5／，with the same force as the connective vin．बा णं，으，
 あ $\pi$ ண் ம $上$ 可，v．past．3rd pers．pl．masc．the in．Б doubled，A．G．S． 22.

XIII．
They ${ }^{13}$ rejoiced，${ }^{14}$ saying，${ }^{18}$（ Ha，ha，${ }^{1}$ since it has seized ${ }^{4}$ this ${ }^{2}$ salt，${ }^{3}$ indeed it is ${ }^{5}$（lit．is it not？）a great ${ }^{10}$ blessing ${ }^{11}$ that the river ${ }^{7}$ has left，${ }^{9}$ without swallowing，${ }^{8}$ us：${ }^{2}{ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ thus ${ }^{15}$ spoke ${ }^{17}$ Matti．${ }^{16}$



 verbal pagh．c．abl．${ }^{5}$ உが லேT，defect．v．உல்，with the particle $\wp_{\bigotimes}$ ，having the force of an emphatic interj．A．G．P． 4 of S．142．${ }^{6}$ б $亢 兀$ б $20 V T$ ，see VI．22，pl．acc．gov．by


 pagh．as a $v$ ．agreeing with $2 \boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ ，as a noun，subject of
 sing．nom．predicate of the sub．v．understood．${ }^{12} \sigma$ बंण $D$ ，


 ${ }^{16}$ Lமட，


## XIV．

Upon that ${ }^{1}$ Pēdei ${ }^{2}$ began ${ }^{5}$ another ${ }^{3}$ anecdote．${ }^{4}$



A．G．S．19．${ }^{3}$ L and the num．adj．$\sigma \sqrt{6}$ ：in this compound we find an



XV.
＂The stratagems，tricks and deceits ${ }^{4}$ which belong ${ }^{3}$ to this ${ }^{3}$ river，${ }^{2}$ have happened ${ }^{8}$ numerously ${ }^{5}$ in $m y^{6}$ day $:^{7}$ pray listen．${ }^{9}$
 gov．by 2 ơr ovt，used as in Lat．＂est pro habeo，＂ A．G．S．47．${ }^{3} உ$ உơT OVT，from the defect．v．உ ண் டு，
 of which the last alone has the $p l$ ．termination，nom．to
 Cov，see III．14，l．abl．the in．万 is changed to oor，A．G．

 imp．A．G．P． 2 of S． 96.

## XVI．

＂Whilst ${ }^{9}{ }^{4}$ dog，${ }^{2}$ having snapped up ${ }^{5}$ a morsel of mutton，${ }^{*}$ which he had stolen，${ }^{3}$（was）swimming ${ }^{8}$ in the mid $^{6}$－stream，${ }^{7}$ the river ${ }^{11}$ deceitfully ${ }^{10}$ exhibited ${ }^{15,16}$ in the water ${ }^{14}$ another ${ }^{18}$ piece of flesh．${ }^{13}$
${ }^{1}$ os ש万，see III．13．${ }^{2}$ 万 $\pi \dot{L}$ ，sub．sing．nom．to the verbal








 Page 117）of யோடிக，verbal in $\approx$ ，from போகிதூ， as a $v$ ．in regimen with $\sqrt{\square} \uparrow \dot{L}$ ，the in．$\sqcup$ doubled，A．G． S．21，the fin．ov changed to $\dot{\Delta}, \mathrm{A} . \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{S} .36 .{ }^{10}$ бレ ーイக，from ஈレ $\mathfrak{C}$ ，sub．rendered adverbial by the infin．





 tracted form of ゅஎமம， $\boldsymbol{v}$ ．fut．3rd pers．neut．here used expletively．

## XVII．

＂With respect to ${ }^{2}$ the dog，${ }^{1}$ from its appearing，${ }^{9}$ that ${ }^{8}$ what he saw ${ }^{6}$ was，${ }^{7}$ without ${ }^{5}$ any ${ }^{3}$ deceit，${ }^{4}$ the larger ；${ }^{7}$ having quitted ${ }^{12}$ the piece ${ }^{11}$ which he had snapped up，${ }^{10}$ when he dived ${ }^{16,15}$ to snap at ${ }^{18}$ the larger one，${ }^{13}$ both that and this ${ }^{17}$ disappeared，${ }^{18}$ and ${ }^{20}$ the dog ${ }^{19}$ went ${ }^{23}$ home ${ }^{92}$ empty：＂${ }^{21}$（thus）he spoke．${ }^{24}$
 which，with the following sub．CேTG／，has the force


 sing．nom．gor．by the postposition Bo் へル 1 Loiv，A．G．
 neg．vin．used as a postposition，the fin．$\dot{\sim}$ changed to $\dot{\perp}$ ， A．G．S．36．${ }^{6}$ б ซ்லレエ，see VI．7，past verbal pagh． nom．to the vineik．GL TP GLUை


 here used impersonally．${ }^{10}$ क $\dot{2} \sigma \Omega \cup 5$ 厄万 $\sigma$ ，from







 ம $\boldsymbol{0}$ ，past part．as a $v$ ．agreeing with the sub．万 $T$ ， as an adj．i．c．W．CゅT G／．${ }^{16}$ GேT E／，sub．nom．
 denote time；it is more usually employed with the pres． or fut．part．in this sense，A．G．P． 1 of S．152．${ }^{17}$（5）
 conj．உ L ，repeated．${ }^{18}$ டேTUS $\dot{\mathscr{O}} \boldsymbol{N}$ ，contracted for
 v．past．3rd pers．neut．agreeing with the pron．थ（玉）வ나



 v．past．3rd pers．neut．${ }^{24} \sigma$ ס் $\triangleq$ ס்，see VI．41．

## XVIII．

Whilst discoursing ${ }^{2}$ thus，${ }^{1}$ they saw ${ }^{7} a^{4}$ horseman ${ }^{5}$ come ${ }^{6}$ from the other side．${ }^{3}$










 lutely．${ }^{7}$ б ண்பイ プ க がT，see VI．7，v．past．3rd pers． $p l$. the in．$\sigma$ doubled，A．G．S． 22.

## XIX．

As $^{7}$ only ${ }^{4}$ one ${ }^{1}$ span $^{2}$ water ${ }^{3}$ came ${ }^{7}$ running ${ }^{6}$ in the river，${ }^{5}$ he，${ }^{8}$ remaining ${ }^{11}$ on ${ }^{10}$ the horse，${ }^{9}$ without fearing ${ }^{13}$ in the least，${ }^{12}$ came ${ }^{16}$ ， hastening，${ }^{15}$ making the noise jala－jala．${ }^{14}$
 ணு ரீ．${ }^{3}$ ஏ ண் ணீ சீ，see XI．22，nom．to the verbal
 2 F 2

 verbal pagh．c．abl．A．G．P． 2 of S．117，as a v．agreeing with the sub．ஏ ண் ணு ケீ．${ }^{8}$ உ உெண்，see XI．1，nom．to
 position டமơ．${ }^{10}$ மம மơ，postposition，A．G．P． 2 of S．147，the fin．$\sigma$ and the in．$\sqrt{5}$ of the following word coalesce，to form ס்，A．G．S．35．${ }^{11}$ ரு ס்ற $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ ，from



 coupled with the comnective vin．$\sigma$ ס்ヵn，A．G．Note to

 pers．sing．masc．

## XX．

Perceiving ${ }^{2}$ this，${ }^{1}$ they ${ }^{3}$ began ${ }^{28}$ to intreat，${ }^{27}$ saying，${ }^{26}$＂Alack！ alack！${ }^{4}$ if there were ${ }^{9}$ a horse ${ }^{8}$ to our ${ }^{5}$ Gooroo ${ }^{6}$ also，${ }^{7}$ both ${ }^{11}$ he，${ }^{10}$ and ${ }^{15}$ we $^{14}$ approaching ${ }^{13}$ him $^{12}$（i，e．with him），might descend ${ }^{19}$ ． into the river ${ }^{18}$ without ${ }^{17}$ fear：${ }^{16}$ Sir，${ }^{25}$ you must，${ }^{24}$ by whatever means，${ }^{20}$ buy ${ }^{23} \mathrm{a}^{21}$ horse．${ }^{22}$
${ }^{1}$（3） 5 ，from（3）த，p．dem．pron．sing．neut．acc．
 doubled，A．G．S．20．${ }^{3}$ ®ூローチ क oir，see III．1，nom．

 see I．4，pl．hon．for sing．dat．${ }^{7}{ }^{2}$ ，$\omega$ ，see IX． 4.
${ }^{8}$ © 5 gor ，see XIX．9，sing．nom．before the conj．mood
 conj．mood，A．G．S．91．${ }^{10}$ थ1ロケ゚，see XI．1，nom．to the
 see XI．1，acc．hon．gov．by the vin．உண்டி．${ }^{13}$ थண்டி，
 क ○it，see VI．22，pl．nom．coupled with थ』

 see XVII．5．${ }^{18}$ உம்றீ
 neut．fut．உடம，from ぁமை ロー，A．G．P． 1 of S．119， the particle $\sigma$ is added for the sake of emphasis，A．G． P． 1 of S．144．${ }^{20}$ न the $a d v$ ．of interrog．ब $\dot{\sim}$ ．
 indefinitely disjunctive signification，A．G．P． 5 of S． 104.


 impers．fut．3rd pers．neut．A．G．S．78．${ }^{25} \approx 山$ ，from




## XXI．

The Gooroo Paramārtan，${ }^{1}$ however，${ }^{2}$ saying ${ }^{7}$＂We will speak ${ }^{6}$ of this ${ }^{3}$ matter ${ }^{4}$ hereafter，＂${ }^{5}$ on account of the approach ${ }^{11}$ of the
eventide，${ }^{10}$ the day ${ }^{8}$ having declined，${ }^{9}$ sent ${ }^{16}$ again ${ }^{12}$ to examine ${ }^{15}$ the river＇s ${ }^{13}$ sleep．${ }^{14}$



 XIV．4．${ }^{5}$ டம உை க் கு，from டமo゚，sub．sing．dat． A．G．P． 4 of S．47．${ }^{6}$ டேசு Co』T ட்，see XVIII．2，

 past，used absolutely with the sub．GLT■ ■／，for win．of





 see III．10，infin．used adverbially．${ }^{13}$ 2 50 ，from

 （5）互，\％．past．3rd pers．sing．hon．

## XXII．

So ${ }^{1}$ when ${ }^{10}$ Madeiyan，${ }^{5}$ carrying along ${ }^{6}$ that ${ }^{2}$ very ${ }^{4}$ firebrand，${ }^{3}$ （and）plunging it ${ }^{8}$ in，${ }^{7}$ examined $;^{9}$ perceiving ${ }^{16}$ that it did not spirt up ${ }^{15}$ in the least，${ }^{14}$ because ${ }^{13}$ the fire ${ }^{12}$ had been ${ }^{13}$ before ${ }^{11}$ extinguished，${ }^{13}$ greatly rejoicing ${ }^{17}$ and running，${ }^{18}$ he exclaimed，${ }^{36}$ ＂An opportunity！an opportunity！${ }^{19}$ without opening ${ }^{21}$ the
mouth ${ }^{20}$ and without uttering a sound，${ }^{22}$ come ${ }^{24}$ quickly：${ }^{25}$ a sound ${ }^{26}$ sleeping time ${ }^{27}$ hath arrived ${ }^{28}$ to the river；；${ }^{25}$ there is no ${ }^{35}$ necessity ${ }^{34}$ now，${ }^{29}$ either ${ }^{31}$ to fear ${ }^{30}$ or ${ }^{33}$ to be alarmed．${ }^{33}$
 $\sigma$ added，A．G．P． 1 of S．144．${ }^{2}$ था万 5，r．pron．adj．
 an emphatic affix，the in． 5 doubled，A．G．S．20．${ }^{5}$ م
 （6）ேோu，see V．10．${ }^{7} 2$ ovt Cort，sub．used ad－

 IV．14，part．fut．i．c．w．கூ




 பイத OVTம்பி』 历／，neg．verbal pagh．A．G．S．113，gov．by










 Сбाт ör, see XVIII. 6, imp. 2nd pers. pl. A. G. P. 1 of S. 68. ${ }^{25}$ உ ம் ${ }^{27}$ சோத்தியேேケம், sub. comp. of சோத்தூயம்,


 sub. Gே o. ${ }^{31} உ$ உ, cop. conj. the fin. மo changed to in, A. G. S. 31. ${ }^{32} \sigma_{n} \neq$, XIX. 13, infin. coupled, by the
 cop. conj. ${ }^{34}$ Gே ơ ou, sub. sing. nom. i. c. w. defect.v.
 © ס், see VI. 41.

## XXIII.

Madeiyan ${ }^{3}$ shouting forth ${ }^{4,5}$ this ${ }^{1}$ good news, ${ }^{2}$ the whole six, ${ }^{19}$ having ${ }^{8}$ all ${ }^{6}$ quickly ${ }^{7}$ arisen, ${ }^{8}$ without ${ }^{11}$ saying ${ }^{10}$ kima, ${ }^{9}$ carefully ${ }^{13}$ descended ${ }^{15}$ into the river. ${ }^{14}$

 XXII. 5, placed absolutely, with the infin. $\sigma_{2} \dot{\omega} \boldsymbol{L}$




 natural word, with the comective vin. எ ఠ் 으, see XIX. 14.


neut．verbal pagh．A．G．S．113，masc．pl．nom．in appo－
 （3ல்，vin．here used as a particle of negation．${ }^{12}$ थㅂ


 क ơT，see XI．16，v．past．3rd pers．pl．

## XXIV．

At each ${ }^{11}$ footstep ${ }^{12}$－which was placed ${ }^{10}$ in such a manner， that ${ }^{9}$ even $^{4}$ the waves ${ }^{3}$ which were beaten up ${ }^{2}$ by the feet ${ }^{1}$ gave forth no ${ }^{8}$ sound，${ }^{7}$ as it were ${ }^{6}$ jala－jala ${ }^{5}$－having taken ${ }^{16}$ and lifted ${ }^{17}$ （their）legs ${ }^{13}$ over ${ }^{15}$ the water，${ }^{14}$ and having planted ${ }^{19}$ and pressed them down ${ }^{20}$ beyond，${ }^{18}$ with hearts beating，${ }^{22,23}$ as it were toonookoo，${ }^{21}$ tripping along，${ }^{24}$ they passed ${ }^{26}$ the river．${ }^{25}$

 comp．v．A．G．S．107．² உஉை क ơт，from உஉ゚，sub．nom．pl．


 part．fut．i．c．w．சம் ஏ ம்，the fin．ம changed to ס்，A．G．
 ${ }^{8}$ Bレイ
 from LـGL，sub．sing．dat．expressive of the end，A．G．

 peated in a distributive sense，A．G．S．135．${ }^{12}$ थ1－ிக்கு，
from थ1டி，sub．sing．dat．${ }^{13}$ б 1 ²00，see XXIV．1，acc．
 ${ }^{14}$ ஏ ண்ண ணீ ரீ，see XI．22，nom．gov．by the postposition， டே ơ，the in． 5 doubled，A．G．S．20．${ }^{15}$ டேのण，post－



 S．154，the fin．os is changed to $\dot{0}$ ，A．G．S． 36.



 infin．எ бण，A．G．S．99．${ }^{22}$ бூ ச்ச்ம，sub．sing．nom． placed absolutely，with the infin．பதூக்க．${ }^{23}$ பூூக்க，


 understood，the in．$\sigma$ doubled，A．G．S．22．${ }^{25}$ 万 5001 ，


 with थのণ゚ぁ ơт，understood，the in．க doubled， A．G．S．20．

## XXV．

As soon as they mounted，${ }^{3}$ on reaching（or，having reached）${ }^{2}$ the bank，${ }^{1}$ whilst ${ }^{9}$ they were jumping about ${ }^{8}$ rejoicing ${ }^{7}$ in pro－ portion ${ }^{6}$ to the sorrow ${ }^{5}$ suffered，${ }^{4}$ he named ${ }^{13}$ Mōōdan，${ }^{12}$ who
stood ${ }^{11}$ in the rear, ${ }^{10}$ without including ${ }^{15}$ himself, ${ }^{14}$ counted ${ }^{17}$ the others. ${ }^{16}$


 and உட

 sub. थ OVT \&, with infin. ขь ธ, A. G. P. 3 of S. 151. ${ }^{7}$ Lo


 vin. Cெ $\uparrow$ ண்டு, and the pres. part. of the sub.v. i. c. w. Cயா Бノ. ${ }^{9}$ Cோ あ/, see XVII. 16, A. G. P. 1





 the in. क doubled, A. G. S. 20, the fin. $\circ$ might have


 3 rd pers. sing. masc. agreeing with एுص ఠ்.

## XXVI．

From perceiving，${ }^{4}$ as he counted，${ }^{1}$ only ${ }^{3}$ five persons，${ }^{2}$ he gave ${ }^{17}$ a cry，${ }^{16}$ saying，${ }^{15}$＂Alas！alas ${ }^{5}$ one person ${ }^{6}$ is gone ${ }^{8}$ with the stream $;^{7}$ behold，${ }^{9}$ we remain ${ }^{13}$ only ${ }^{12}$ five ${ }^{10}$ persons，${ }^{11}$ Sir．${ }^{114}$
${ }^{1}$ எ ண் ண
 டの，${ }^{3}$ டイ த் தூ ம்，sub．used adverbially，A．G．P． 2 of S．151，the fin．ம changed to $亢, ~ A . G . S .31$.




 from டேイ கை த，v．past．3rd pers．sing．masc．the
 adj．${ }^{11}$ டேナ，sub．sing．nom．in apposition with
 3，the final $\dot{L}^{\circ}$ might have been dropped，according
 pres．1st pers．pl．agreeing with Б $\uparrow \dot{L}^{\circ}$ ，understood．

 from（3டு க N Eூ，v．past．3rd pers．sing．masc．

## XXVII．

Having placed ${ }^{3}$ them all ${ }^{1}$ in order，${ }^{2}$ the Gooroo ${ }^{8}$ himself，${ }^{9}$ on examining ${ }^{11}$ the account ${ }^{10}$ two ${ }^{4}$ times，${ }^{5}$（or）three ${ }^{6}$ times，${ }^{7}$ since he ${ }^{17}$ always ${ }^{12}$ added ${ }^{16}$ the account，${ }^{15}$ omitting ${ }^{14}$ himself，${ }^{13}$ pronounced，${ }^{20}$ ${ }^{66}$ We remain but ${ }^{19}$ five persons．${ }^{\text {＂}}{ }^{18}$



 sing．for pl．nom．implying time．${ }^{6}$ ■，num．adj．A．G．

 apposition with the sub。 Бூரூ．${ }^{10}$ ぁ ண க்，sub．sing．
 or win．of the pres．here used for vin．of the past，i．c．w．
 $a d v$. A．G．P． 2 of S．152，also P． 6 of S．140，the fin． $\dot{\circ}$ is changed to $5, \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{S} .31 .{ }^{13}$ б б் 200 ，see XXV．
 ${ }^{15}$ ๘ண க் ட，see XXVII．10，nom．for acc．in．க doubled， A．G．S．21．${ }^{16}$ б ㅂ part．i．c．w．Lᄂ\＆
 see XXVI．2，pl．nom．in apposition with $\pi \uparrow \dot{L}$ ，under－



## XXVIII．

Thus，${ }^{1}$ as ${ }^{8}$ each ${ }^{2}$ leaving out ${ }^{4}$（and）omitting ${ }^{5}$ himself，${ }^{3}$ added together ${ }^{8}$ only ${ }^{7}$ the others，${ }^{6}$ that ${ }^{11}$ the river ${ }^{10}$ had swallowed ${ }^{11}$ one，${ }^{9}$ became ${ }^{15}$ a certainty ${ }^{14}$ among ${ }^{13}$ them．${ }^{12}$
${ }^{1}$ थம்டபி，$a d v$ ．A．G．P． 4 of S．153．2 थの



ふபか






 pagh. as a $v$. agreeing with $2 \sim$, as a noun, nom. subject
 dat. gov. by the postposition, 2 ƠT COV . ${ }^{13} 2$ OVT GOVT, postposition, A. G. P. 2 of S. 148. ${ }^{14}$ ந்ச்சய ட், sub.
 see XXII. 28.

## XXIX.

Upon this ${ }^{1}$ bewailing, ${ }^{4}$ as it were koo-koo, ${ }^{3}$ (and) weeping, ${ }^{6}$ as it were gho, ${ }^{5}$ among ${ }^{8}$ themselves, ${ }^{7}$ one ${ }^{9}$ embracing ${ }^{11}$ another, ${ }^{10}$ they ${ }^{2}$ exclaimed, ${ }^{81}$ " O cruel ${ }^{12}$ river ${ }^{13}$ more obdurate ${ }^{15}$ than a block, ${ }^{14}$ more fierce ${ }^{17}$ than a tiger; ${ }^{16}$ wretch, ${ }^{29}$ hast thou not feared, ${ }^{28}$ even a little, ${ }^{27}$ to swallow ${ }^{26}$ the disciple ${ }^{25}$ of the Gooroo Paramārtan, ${ }^{24}$ who is saluted, ${ }^{19}$ respected, ${ }^{20}$ worshipped ${ }^{21}$ and praised ${ }^{20,23}$ from the beginning to the end of the world ? ${ }^{18}$ Is there ${ }^{33}$ such $a^{31}$ mighty ${ }^{32}$ heart ${ }^{33}$ to you, ${ }^{30}$ son $^{36}$ of a black ${ }^{34}$ block, ${ }^{35}$ offspring ${ }^{39}$ of a cruel ${ }^{37}$ tiger ${ }^{238}$ Shalt thou ${ }^{40}$ exist $^{42}$ in a future world $;^{41}$ hereafter ${ }^{43}$ shalt thou roll along ${ }^{46,47} \operatorname{cool}^{44}$ water? ${ }^{35}$ May thy ${ }^{48}$ source ${ }^{49}$ be totally ${ }^{50}$ dried up ${ }^{51}$ and scorched $!^{52}$ may the glare ${ }^{56}$ dart ${ }^{57}$ upon the sand ${ }^{55}$ of thy bed! !5,54 may fire ${ }^{60}$ devour ${ }^{61}$ thy ${ }^{58}$ waves ! ${ }^{59}$ may thy ${ }^{62}$ meadows ${ }^{63}$ be parched ${ }^{64}$ and withered $!^{65}$ may thy ${ }^{66}$ depths ${ }^{69}$ be filled ${ }^{69}$ with thorns! ${ }^{68}$ Here-
after，${ }^{70}$ without ${ }^{72}$ moisture，${ }^{71}$ without ${ }^{74}$ coolness，${ }^{73}$ without ${ }^{78}$ a vestige ${ }^{77}$ of the place ${ }^{76}$ where thou didst exist，${ }^{75}$ mayest thou be consumed away．＂${ }^{79,80}$
${ }^{1}$ உது்்ா




 togh．gov．by the postposition，உ oir，the fin．$\dot{0}$ doubled， A．G．S．16．${ }^{8}{ }^{2}$ óvT，postposition，A．G．P． 2 of S． 148 ，
 XXVI．6，sing．nom．placed absolutely with ఉ 亡ை க்

 Cொ ண்டு，see XI．13，past，put for pres．vin．or infin．

 sub．vett．togh．with the particle 2 上 affixed，which is a usual mode of expressing comparison，the fin．Lo changed
 A．G．P． 1 of S．122．voc．${ }^{16}$ 丩osus or in，from ᄂos，




 A．G．S．21：these three vineiyechchams，according to the usual method of forming a comp．verb in Tamul，are
united with the following part．பு மロレ்ப（b）ம்．22，${ }^{23}$ பு


 the in．$u$ doubled，A．G．S．22．${ }^{24}\llcorner$ ケレイ
 see III．5，sing．acc．${ }^{26}$ ऽऽ




 particle $\sigma_{2}$ is added，to denote doubtful interrogation，A．G． P． 1 of S．142．${ }^{29}$ உ $ナ$ ，interj．${ }^{30}$ உ סण க் ஞ，from from நீ
 part．of interrog．$\sigma_{8}$ ，sing．nom．to the sub．v．understood，












 the in．- doubled，A．G．S．21．${ }^{48}{ }^{4}$ ס $\sigma$ ，see XXIX， 30，vett．i．c．w．2ovt $\dot{1} \wedge$ ，the fin．or doubled，A．G． S．16．${ }^{49} 20 \mathrm{H}$ 立 N／，sub．sing．nom．placed absolutely with the infin．$\sigma \pi ル$ ，in an imprecative sense．${ }^{50} \mathbb{\square} \mathbb{\square}$

 infin．placed absolutely with 2 ovr $1 \underline{2}$ ，the in．$\sigma$ doubled， A．G．S．21．${ }^{53}$＿ס்，see XXIX．48．${ }^{54} \mathscr{\sigma}_{1}$ ， ，sub．vett．


 see XXIV．3，pl．acc．${ }^{60}$ थ ஞ்க ணூ，sub．nom．${ }^{61}$ டட






 vin．used as a postposition，A．G．P． 3 of S．102．${ }^{73}$（G）OCb एம，sub．nom．the in．क doubled，A．G．S． 21.



 क $\triangle$ ，$\quad$ ，infin．placed absolutely，in an imprecative
 VI．41．pl．agreeing with உロபゲ の ペー．

XXX．
Thus ${ }^{1}$ did they chatter ${ }^{8}$ all sorts of ${ }^{2}$ abuse and railing，${ }^{3}$ stretching forth ${ }^{5}$（their）hands ${ }^{4}$ and cracking ${ }^{7}$（their）fingers．${ }^{6}$
 3 の by the cop．conj．உ மம，repeated，and gov．by டீஏ ம் ベக்
 nasals，A．G．S．31．＊க，sub．sing．for pl．nom．for acc．







## XXXI．

Nevertheless，${ }^{1}$ from hasty ${ }^{2}$ stupidity，${ }^{3}$ no one knew，${ }^{11,12}$ up to ${ }^{5}$ that time，${ }^{4}$ that ${ }^{10}$ such a one ${ }^{9}$ among them ${ }^{6}$ had gone ${ }^{8}$ with the river，${ }^{7}$ nor enquired ${ }^{16}$ as to ${ }^{15}$ who ${ }^{14}$ that ${ }^{13}$（person might be）．
 the particle 2 ，$\dot{\circ}$ ，here used as a disjunctive conj．A．G： P． 5 of S．104．${ }^{2} \amalg \Phi$ 上ூ

 abstractive force；as Lo உூ ச்ச்்，＂a fool，＂Lம ற0 ச்〒क த бण ம்，＂folly ：＂also，like the English affix ness，it changes adjs．into subs．denoting state or quality；as
 ness or meanness．＂${ }^{4}$ थ向向ケம，sub．comp．of the ind．letter थ，and ஜூケレ்，A．G．P． 1 of S．60，sing．nom． gov．by the following postposition，the fin．Lo is dropped， A．G．S．32．${ }^{5}$ டம்டும，sub．used as a postposition，A．G．



 A．G．P． 1 of S．113，nom．subject of the sub．v．under－ stood．${ }^{9}$（3）ர் बூ ס்，from the pron．adj．（3 ס் סण，nominal pagh．A．G．P． 1 of S．122，sing．nom．predicate of the
 see XXVI．6．${ }^{12}$ थ N゚ Lـ
 a general neg．applicable according to the context，to any tense，person，gender or number，A．G．P． 1 of S．102，the
 nom．subject of the sub．v．understood．${ }^{14} \sigma$ 几 ס סण， interrog．pron．masc．A．G．P． 1 of S．59，sing．nom．pre－

 same analysis as XXXI． 12.

## XXXII．

At that juncture，${ }^{1}$ one，${ }^{4}$ a sensible person，${ }^{3}$ who was it traveller，${ }^{2}$ approaching ${ }^{5}$ and feeling compassion，${ }^{6}$ asked ${ }^{15}$ thus ：${ }^{14}$ ＂How！＂Sir，${ }^{8}$ how！${ }^{9}$ what ${ }^{19}$（is）the misfortune ${ }^{11}$ which has happened ？${ }^{10}$ say（ye）．${ }^{13}$
 of the ind．letter 2，A．G．P． 1 of S．60，and the sub． す


 A．G．S．22．${ }^{4}$ Бु Сூ वठன்，see XXVI．6，in apposition with ப்் மூமா ்் ${ }^{5}$ ச்ன்டノ，see XXV．2，i．c．w．


 ${ }^{8}$ ๕山ル
 understood．${ }^{12}$ ब б் бण бo，interrog．pron．adj．used abso－
 ov in Gぁ 1 oir，see VIII．12，v．imp．mood，2nd pers．pl．
上r oir，see XV．9，v．past．3rd pers．sing．masc．agreeing


## XXXIII．

And as they related ${ }^{1,4}$ in order ${ }^{2}$ what had happened，${ }^{3}$ he ${ }^{5}$ per－ fectly ${ }^{3}$ perceiving ${ }^{9}$ their ${ }^{6}$ folly，${ }^{7}$ said，${ }^{30}$＂All ${ }^{12}$ that hath taken place ${ }^{11}$ heretofore ${ }^{10}$ hath happened；${ }^{13}$ if $^{19}$ ye $^{14}$ will make ${ }^{18}$ me $^{15}$ a suitable ${ }^{16}$ recompense，${ }^{17}$ there is ${ }^{26}$ power ${ }^{25}$ to me ${ }^{24}$ to call ${ }^{23}$ hither ${ }^{2 t}$ him who is gone ${ }^{21}$ with the river；${ }^{20}$ rest assured，${ }^{29}$（I am） very ${ }^{27}$ learned in arts．${ }^{28}$
 with the infin．Gேr oiov，the cop．conj． 2 －is added．
 by the infin．$\llcorner\llcorner$ ，from $\lrcorner \mathbb{C}$ மー


 doubled，A．G．S．20．${ }^{5}$ உ ロー б்，see XIX．8，nom．to



 see VI．7，and Сொ ண்ீ $\mathfrak{b}$ ，see XI． 13 and XVI．5，vin．


 19，nom．in apposition with \％бo த，A．G．Note in




 pl．agreeing with ரீ 亢ぁ oir，the in．ョ doubled，A．G．
 the v．A．G．P． 1 of S．91．${ }^{20}$ ஆம்ேேேே，see XXVI．




 in． 5 doubled，A，G．S．19，${ }^{26}{ }_{2}$ ண் $\mathfrak{G}$ ，from the root
 Б 亿

 $\cong$ ס்，see XVII．24．

## XXXIV．

To that，${ }^{1}$ the Gooroo ${ }^{2}$ rejoicing，${ }^{3}$ replied，${ }^{13}$＂ $\mathrm{If}^{6}$ ．thou ${ }^{4}$ wilt do ${ }^{6}$ thus，${ }^{5}$ we will give ${ }^{12}$ thee ${ }^{11}$ forty－five ${ }^{9}$ fanams，${ }^{10}$ which were kept ${ }^{8}$ for the journey．＂${ }^{7}$

 see XIII．14，vin．i．c．w．Єூூ $T$ のण ロ XXIX．40，nom．to the conjunctive form Geレi gir $\sigma$ ．

 III．8，dat．${ }^{8}$ Ø Øத த்ரூ ந த，part．comp．of win．


 nom．for acc．gov．by $\sigma$ ரூ CைT ம ；neuter nouns are always placed in the sing．instead of the $p l$ ．when pre－ ceded by a num．adj．；the particle $\mathcal{L}$ ． totality．${ }^{11}$ உ бण க் கே，see XXIX．30，the particle б is added for the sake of emphasis．${ }^{12}$ Б $\sqrt{5}$ CouT in， from Бரூ கッ ब ，v．fut．1st pers．pl．A．G．S．110，the in．玉 doubled，A．G．S．18．${ }^{13} \sigma \dot{\sigma} \triangleq \mathscr{\sigma}^{13}$ ，see XXVII． 20.

## XXXV．

And ${ }^{2}$ he，${ }^{1}$ brandishing ${ }^{5}$ a stick ${ }^{4}$ which he bore in（his）hand，${ }^{3}$ said，${ }^{29}$＂In this ${ }^{6}$ to be sure ${ }^{7}$ this ${ }^{8}$ art $^{9}$ is contained；；${ }^{10} \mathrm{if}^{24} \mathrm{ye},{ }^{11}$ having placed yourselves ${ }^{13}$ in a row，${ }^{12}$ on receiving ${ }^{19}$ by this ${ }^{14}$ stick ${ }^{15} \mathrm{a}^{17}$ blow ${ }^{18}$ upon the back，${ }^{16}$ each ${ }^{20}$ telling ${ }^{23}$ his ${ }^{21}$ name，${ }^{28}$ will continue counting，${ }^{24}$ I will cause ${ }^{28}$ all six persons ${ }^{95}$ to be arrived ${ }^{27}$ here．${ }^{" 26}$
${ }^{1}$ थல व்，see XXXIII．5．${ }^{2}$ உ ம்，cop．conj．the fin．
 see V． 7 and 8．＂$\quad$ ஏ
 Cov，see XX．1，l．abl．${ }^{7}$ ஆ் க்ட்，A．G．P． 1 of S． 104.






 the in． 5 doubled，A．G．S．24．${ }^{16}$ ■ுあかが，from

 from $\amalg$（b）க $上$ 可，v．infin．placed absolutely with $\boldsymbol{D}^{\circ}$ 元 क oัт，the particle $\sigma$ is added for the sake of emphasis． ${ }^{20}$ थூ סण ๑ய 夭்，see VIII．8，nom．to the conjunctive form
 10，the in． 5 changed to $上$ ，A．G．S．33．${ }^{22}$ G山山山


XXIII．4，i．c．w．थぃ
 v．comp．of the vin．எ ண்் ணு，see XXV．17，vin．Cெ $\pi$ ண் （6），and the conjunctive form $\square$ 万GT $\triangle$ 扬，A．G．P． 1 of S． 91 ；the several tenses of the comp．
 other rerb，give the force of continuance to the action， A．G．P． 2 of S．106．${ }^{25}$ थூ ローூ ம்，see III．2，nom．
 XXXIII．22．${ }^{27}$ ロー कூ கூ க，v．infin．comp．of vin．

 क $上$ 巨5，v．fut． 1 st pers．sing．the in．- doubled，A．G．


## XXXVI．

Having placed ${ }^{3}$ them ${ }^{2}$ thus ；${ }^{1}$ first ${ }^{4}$ planting ${ }^{10}$ a blow ${ }^{9}$ whack $!^{8}$ upon ${ }^{7}$ the Gooroo＇s ${ }^{5}$ back，${ }^{6}$ and ${ }^{12}$ he ${ }^{11}$ saying，${ }^{17}$＂Holloa！${ }^{13}$ I，${ }^{14}$ myself，${ }^{15}$ the Gooroo；$;{ }^{" 16}$ he $^{18}$ pronounced，${ }^{20}$ one．${ }^{19 *}$


 vin．repeated，and here used adverbially，A．G．Note to
 ■ ம க ס்，the in．क doubled，A．G．S．21．${ }^{6}$ 区

[^47]ம் ס்，see XXXV．16，vett．togh．gov．by the postposition CLCov．${ }^{7}$ C L Cov，postposition，A．G．S．147．${ }^{8}$ L


 XXXIII．5，hon．placed absolutely with the infin．б ס夭் סor．
 see VI．35，nom．to sub．v．understood．${ }^{15}$ Б $T$ ס்，see VI．40，the in． 5 changed to N．A．G．S．33．${ }^{16}$ Gூ © see XXVII．8，in apposition with ந $\pi$ ס்．${ }^{17}$ б ס் סor，

 used absolutely，A．G．P． 1 of S．133．${ }^{20} \sigma$ ס் $\triangleq$ ס்ா， see XVII． 24.

## XXXVII．

In this manner，${ }^{1}$ he ${ }^{2}$ striking ${ }^{6}$ all ${ }^{3} \mathrm{a}^{4}$ stroke，${ }^{5}$ and they，${ }^{7}$ separately，${ }^{10}$ both ${ }^{12}$ pronouncing ${ }^{11}$ their ${ }^{8}$ names ${ }^{9}$ and ${ }^{15}$ adding ${ }^{14}$ the account，${ }^{13}$ they agreed ${ }^{21}$ in perceiving，${ }^{20}$ that ${ }^{19}$ even one ${ }^{18}$ was not missing ${ }^{19}$ of the $\operatorname{six}^{16}$ persons．${ }^{17}$

 see V．2，placed absolutely with the infin．จீசG๐．

 gov．by $\mathscr{\square}$ சロ』，which therefore virtually governs two
 v．infin．placed absolutely with $(3) \cup$ ס்：the particle б added（with the usual rules of orthography）appears to


ம changed to 万，A．G．S．31．${ }^{8}$ g

 adj．Cேப repeated with the infin．ぁぁ，see XVI． 10.


 XXVII．10．${ }^{14}$ бण $\triangleq$ ，from ब coupled with உ ச்சருக் ஈ，by the conj．உ டம，repeated．


 the particle $2^{-}$is added，which followed by a negative， has the force of even，A．G．P． 5 of S． 140 ；the fin．${ }^{\circ}$
 v．infin．neg．formed by the neg．vin．GODNLT LOOO，
 क $\boldsymbol{D}$ 云，which is often used instead of the sub．．v．A．G．
 in．is might have coalesced and become ori：thus，©্ভ 10山ル


 past．3rd pers．pl．agreeing with உouケ゚ கoัт，understood．

## XXXVIII．

Wherefore ${ }^{1}$ being astonished，${ }^{2}$ greatly ${ }^{5}$ praising ${ }^{6}$ the divine conjurer ${ }^{4}$ who had come，${ }^{3}$（and）giving（him）${ }^{9}$ the stipulated ${ }^{7}$ money，${ }^{8}$（they）went away．${ }^{10}$
 ข மூ ² உか


 ${ }^{4}$ தே ூ





 XXIII．4，past part．the in．$\neq$ doubled，A．G．S．19．${ }^{8} L$

 कி in which the vin．$\Omega \in \mathscr{\square}$（6）is redundant，A．G．P． 2 of
 A．G．S．20．${ }^{10}$ ோ இரீ க⿰㇇⿰亅⿱丿丶丶⿱宀㠯，see XXIV．26，agrees with थ ๑ ரீ क ót，understood，the in．$u$ doubled， A．G．S． 19.

FINIS．

$$
=-1+\frac{1}{x}
$$

IN
15
L


[^0]:    * The $\mathbb{S a n}$ arit is thus designated in the Tamul countries.

[^1]:    * The few following particulars, of one whose fame is so well estabished in the South of India, may not be unacceptable to those whose views are directed to that country. They are taken from a Tamul MS. in my possession.

    Viramāmonni or the great Champion Devotee, as Beschi is surnamed by the Tamuls, was a native of Italy, and one of the religious order of Jesuits. Having been appointed by the Pope to the East India Mission, he arrived, in 1700, at the city of Goa, on the Western coast. He thence proceeded to Avoor, in the district of Trichinopoly, where he studied the Tamul language in both its dialects, as well as the Sanskrit and Teloogoo; and with a view to public employment, which it was ever the Jesuit policy to seek in order to promote their religious views, he made himself master of the Hindostannee and Persian. It is probable that he held political offices in the earlier part of his life, for we can hardly suppose him to have risen at once to the appointment of Divan, which he held under the celebrated Chunda Saheb, during his rule as Nabob of Trichinopoly, especially as Chunda Saheb did not assume the government of that place until the death of the Rajah, which happened in the year 1736.

    From the moment of his arrival in India, he, in conformity with Hindoo custom, abandoned the use of animal food, and employed Brahmans to prepare his meals. He adopted the habit of a religious devotee, and on his visitations to his flock assumed all the pomp and pageantry with which Hindoo Gooroos usually travel. He founded a church at Konāngooppam Ariyanoor, in the district of Baroor, and my MS. notices particularly a picture of the Madonna and the child Jesus, which he caused to be painted at Manilla and set up in that church. It was in honour of this Madonna, of her husband Joseph and the Lord Jesus, that he composed the Sacred Poem called Tēmbāvani: which, vying in length with the Iliad itself, is by far the most celebrated and most voluminous of his works. It contains 3615 tetrasticks, each of which is furnished with a prose interpretation; and, to judge from the only Padalam or Canto which I have had an opportunity of reading, where the murder of the innocents is described, its merits are not over-rated. Vīramāmooni also founded a church at Tirookāvaloor,

[^2]:    * See an instance in Page 122 and the Note upon it.

[^3]:    * In Mr. Ellis's translation of Tiroovalloovan Cooral, a collection of Moral Apophthegms, written in poetry, an analysis is given of the construction of each distich, by which the syntax of the higher dialect may be advantageously studied. The learned author did not live to complete this translation; but as 777 pages are already printed, it is to be hoped that this curious work will be carried on to its conclusion, by some one of the many Oriental Scholars now at Madras.

[^4]:    * Thus, the letters $\sigma, \notin$, $\sigma, L$, occurring at the commencement of a word, are respectively doubled after an infinitive mood possessing its usual powers; but if that infinitive be used in the sense of an imperative, those letters remain without augmentation. So likewise when those letters at the commencement of a word follow a noun in the nominative case, they remain single; but they are doubled if that noun be nominative in form, but genitive in signification. Lastly

[^5]:    * For an account of the office and powers of the Gooroo, the reader is referred to the Abbé Dubois' work, on the Manners and Customs, \&ic. of the Hindoos. He will also be enabled to judge of the reverence paid this sacred character by a reference to the Institutes of Menu. Ch. xi. verse 229, 230 and 232.

[^6]:    * According to book authorities the year is divided into six seasons,
     comprehends August and September; it is the rainy season, at least on the Western side of India. 2nd, $\sigma_{2}$ 可 $\mathfrak{r}^{2}$, the cold season;

[^7]:    * This story bears so close a resemblance to the l0th of "the Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham," that we cannot but conclude, either that it was borrowed from that Tale, or what is more probable, that both had their origin in some commonly current story. The Merry Tales to which I allude are now so scarce, that the reader will perhaps have no opportunity of determining this important point unless assisted by the following extract.
    "On a certain time there were twelve men of Gotham that went to fish, and some stood on dry land; and in going home one said to the other, We have ventured wonderfully in wading, I pray God that none of us come home to be drowned. Nay, marry, said one to the other, let us see that, for there did twelve of us come out. Then they told themselves, and every one told eleven; said the one to the other, there is one of us drowned. They went back to the brook where they had been fishing, and sought up and down for him that was wanting, making great lamentation. A courtier coming by, asked what it was they sought for, and why they were sorrowful. O! said they, this day we went to fish in the brook; twelve of us came out

[^8]:    * The Mindoos in uttering a malediction, unite their hands by interlacing the fingers, and then projecting them forwards produce that sound commonly called cracking the joints. Their imprecations are still further strengthened, as they think, by casting dust at the object of them.

[^9]:    * The Tamuls divide the natural life of women, as our immortal
     Until seven years old they come under the denomination CயOO 5 ; from seven till eleven they are considered CLE LO LOL; from
    
    
     after the age of forty-one a female is reckoned an old woman, and is called, like the one-eyed dame in our story, ம $\models \sim \Omega$.

[^10]:    * This is a suggestion which would not appear quite so extravagant to a Hindoo as it must to an European, for the women of an Indian family are frequently employed in collecting the ordure of cattle, which they form into flattened cakes and dry in the sun against rocks or walls. These cakes are used as fuel by all classes.
    $\dagger$ The words in the original are ten women, but the number ten, as well as four, is frequently used in an indefinite sense; thus resembling the number nine in Greek, when applied to time: as, $\varepsilon \nu \nu \tilde{\eta} \mu a \rho \mu \varepsilon \nu$ à $\nu \grave{a} \sigma$ т $\rho a \tau$ üкето кйда શ̇o亢̃o, Hom. lib. i.

[^11]:    * This sort of tautology, common in Tamul, seems not unfrequent in Scripture; as in Psalm xxxix. ver. 3, "I held my tongue and spake nothing."

[^12]:    * According to Hindoo practice, cleanliness, or rather that particular cleanliness of person which is required by the law, and is called
     shaving; which is performed on every part of the body except the top of the head, the upper lip, which however is shaved with Brahmans, the arm from the elbow to the wrist, and the leg from the knee to the
    
     a bathing or washing of the head as far as the neck. 3rd, $\sigma \sqrt{\sigma} \pi$
    
    

[^13]:    * The Tamul kādam, $\sigma \pi \operatorname{GTO}$, differs in length in different parts. At Madras and its neighbourhood it equals ten English miles.

[^14]:    * The Tamuls reckon thirty-two kinds of pious actions, some of which are sufficiently fanciful: these comprehend, however, if not all the possible varieties of charitable works, at least more than most people perform. Their enumeration is as follows. 1. The building hospitals for the poor. 2. Giving food to those whose employment is devotion. 3. Giving food to those who follow any of the six sects. 4. Supplying calendars or almanacks. 5. Furnishing remedies for the eyes. 6. Giving oil for the anointment of the head. 7. Associating with the female sex. 8. Marriage. 9. Sobriety. 10. Preserving the good works of another.

[^15]:    ＊The Latin Dictionary，a most valuable work by our author，which is now in course of publication at the College Press at Madras，in quoting this common proverb says，＂æquivalet dicto，quæ quis seminat

[^16]:    * A foal, when first born, is called © © " ; when somewhat grown,
    
    
    
    + By "two fingers," is meant the breadth of two fingers, a finger's breadth being a measure in common use, and the word length applies to the tail.

[^17]:    * CLOTOLDLOT Cb does not mean an ox, naturally without horns, but one whose horns were seared when they began to sprout, so as to prevent their growth.

[^18]:    + This story, which, in other forms, is familiar to us in Europe, is derived from an oriental stock.

[^19]:    * A native of India, when travelling, seldom fails to provide himself
     when moistened with the juice of a lime, or a little pepper-water, is sufficient to satisfy his moderate appetite.

[^20]:    * This is one of several delicate forms of expression, the meaning of which will be at once perceived. The following are some others which should be borne in mind, in order to avoid mistaking the implied for
    
    
    
    
    
     to go to the field.
    $\dagger$ This expression is equally guarded as the former, and has an implied meaning which cannot be mistaken.

[^21]:     and சா ்் $\boldsymbol{\ddots}$ ，is the son of Vishnoo．His distinguishing weapon
     elephant，whence he is called Cou OiT 2MT 以 T TNOTLIT 可， and a cock is the ensign displayed in his banners，on which account he is intitled CのT

    中．This story reminds us of that told of the Wise Men of Gotham， who raked in a pond for the Moon．

[^22]:    ＊It is held that in consultation（26のローロの）five circum－ stances（ $\llcorner\dot{\sigma} \sigma \pi \dot{\Pi} \sigma \dot{\circ}$
    
    
    
    
    
     of what may be the objections and the answers to them． 5 th，EF $T T^{P}$
     can and ought to be done．

[^23]:     latter word is usually pronounced cash by Europeans, but the Tamul orthography is used in the text, that the reader may not mistake it for an English word.

[^24]:    ＊A rich man，மூ TOSLUルル O்．There are eight components，
    
    
    
    
     this enumeration it will，I think，be granted that the Hindoos have tolerably clear notions respecting the good things of this world．The
    
    
    
    
     8th，பOル உ欠，a couch of flowers．
    ＋Milk curdled into a solid mass，by the addition of a small quantity of milk already curdled．It is usually eaten with rice．
    \$ Piper Betel. § Areca Catechu.

[^25]:    * This may seem somewhat tautological, but the word C $\quad$ T டb த் த $T$ סंण, he gave, does not necessarily imply that the object presented was a free gift; therefore the word $\sigma \pi ळ \rho \dot{\sigma} \sigma$, a present or gift, is likewise expressed. Thus in Virgil,

    Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis
    Fistula, Damœetas dono mihi quam dedit olim.

[^26]:    $\pm$ See the words $-1 \pi 900$ and $6 \pi \pi L^{-1}$ in the Vocabulary.

[^27]:    * If the 12 th day of the Moon's age fall on a Sunday, the 11 th on a Monday, the 5 th on a Tuesday, the 2 nd on a Wednesday, the 6 th on a Thursday, the 8th on a Friday, the 9th on a Saturday, these days are accounted unlucky. On the contrary, if the Sth fall on a Sunday, the 9 th on a Monday, the 6 th on a Tuesday, the 3 rd on a Wednesday, the 9 th on a Thursday, the 13th on a Friday, the 14th on a Saturday, these days are esteemed lucky. In general, the lst day of the moon's age, the 4th, the 6 th, the 8 th, the 9 th, the 11 th, the 12 th, the 14 th and the 15 th, are esteemed unluckly, unless their ill luck be corrected by the day of the week according to the above table. On the contrary, the 2nd, the 5 th, the 7 th, the 10th and the 13th, are esteemed lucky.

[^28]:    + See Dubois' Work, page 67.

[^29]:    ＊OULUG ロパレU is a phrase，which translated literally signifies ＂the belly to burn，＂or＂be in a burning state，＂but which means，also， ＂to be very hungry，＂or to＂grieve．＂In the original，there is a kind of double entendre，therefore，which does not admit of translation，arising from the two－fold meaning of the phrase．

[^30]:    * The ordure of different animals has different names, which it is
    
     கம்-that of the elephant and of the horse, Cov த் தூ-of birds and
    
     LOOL. The above are terms of decency, but the word $\cup$, so often used by people of low caste and education, is to be avoided as grossly vulgar.
    $\dagger$ This is the well known story of Vespasian and Titus, which the Author has artfully introduced in illustration of his subject.

[^31]:    

[^32]:    * சTTOSG万ONO, is a superior kind of rice.

[^33]:    * In the acceptation of the word $\omega$ бण, fruits, nuts of different sorts and plantains are not included; so that the saying is precisely true in the original, though not in the translation.

[^34]:    * This adventure will remind the reader of that admirable stroke of satire in Hogarth's engraving of an Election : where a foolish fellow sits at the extremity of the Crown sign-post, and saws the portion on which he is supported. Our Author wrote before Hogarth's time, but the idea is yery ancient; for, as I learn from an eminent Sanskrit Scholar, it is contained in an anecdote related of Kālidāsa.
     $L O T \dot{T} \dot{\sim}$, a mother; $\sigma \dot{L} L$, a younger brother, $\& c$. are frequently used, in familiar address, among persons who are not related to each other; for the Tamuls follow the rule of Erasmus, "Senes, ignotos adolescentulos filiorum cognomento salutant; adolescentes vicissim illos patres aut Dominos." In Greek, this idiom is common: thus, 'E ${ }^{\prime}$ aù入äs象 $\mu$ üreg; Theocrit.; and it is probably to be found in all languages.

[^35]:    

[^36]:    * The roads, in India, are not unfrequently lined with Banian trees, whose wide spreading boughs, covered with thick foliage, afford a welcome shade to the traveller. From these boughs, the largest and lowest of which are horizontal, numerous roots are suspended, which in time reach the ground and become new trunks. They may with truth be said to hang downwards; an expression, which would scarcely apply to the bough of any other tree.

[^37]:    * A name, probably of Portuguese origin, used by Europeans at Madras to signify the leaf of the Palmyra tree. (See the word $\sigma_{3} 900$ in the Vocabulary.) The languages of Southern India are usually written, or rather engraved, on this material.

[^38]:    * थ but although terrified. This repetition, though somewhat redundant, adds force to the disjunction. Thus also in the following passage:
    
    
    Eurip. Hippolytus, line 313, 314.

[^39]:    

[^40]:    

[^41]:    § Literally，whom he had bought．

[^42]:    ＊Les riches idolâtres s＇estiment heureux et croyent que leur maisons sont remplies des benedictions du ciel，lorsq＇ils ont pour hôtes quel－ ques－uns de ces Faquirs，qu＇ils honorent d＇autant plus qu＇ils font plus d＇auteritez．

[^43]:    
     pleted in your family. Eurip.

[^44]:    * This method of shewing affliction was customary among the Jews: thus, "And Tamar put ashes on her head, and rent her garment of divers colours that was on her, and laid her hand on her head, and went on crying." 2 Sam. xiii. 19. See also Jerem. ii. 37.

[^45]:    * For the sake of brevity, the elision of the letter $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow}$ according to A. G. S. 13, and the interposition of the letter or old according to A. G. S. 14, will not again be noticed. A comparison of the words connected together, as in the Tamul text, with the same words separated, as in the Analysis, will plainly shew the application of these rules, which are so frequently used as to make it worth while to dispose of them once for all.
     are frequently added by a pleonasm to nouns substantive: thus,
     Gooroo.

[^46]:    ＊See Note in the Preceding Page．

[^47]:    ＊The Pronoun No． 11 is honorific，while the pronoun No． 18 is not so；which，in the original，clearly indicates that the former refers to the Gooroo，and the latter to the traveller．

